"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER

Generally fair; continued low temperature; northwesterly gales.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $106⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 28⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN—Gen. Pellieux harangued the jury in defense of Count Esterhazy at Zola's trial in Paris with much apparent effect. M. Labori, Zola's counsel, was not allowed to make a reply. Japan has been asked to allow a postponement of the payment of the war indemnity by China, but it is not thought her finances will permit her to do so. Prince Henry of Prussia has sailed from Ceylon on his way to China. A surgical operation was performed on Sarah Bernhardt in Paris with success. John Dillon moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons, and was supported by A. J. Balfour.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A strike that will bring out 50,000 men on April 1 was threatened at a convention of Pennsylvania miners at Altoona yesterday.

The French Line's steamer Flachat was wrecked on Teneriffe and thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

In the town meetings held Tuesday in five counties of the State the Democrats are said to have gained six Supervisors and the Republicans two.

Dr. Dwight Scott Chamberlain, Constable Dunn, and ex-Sheriff Glenn were indicted by the Grand Jury at Lyons, N. Y., yesterday in connection with the "cemetery case."

The Citizens' Union became a permanent local political body last night by the adoption of a detailed plan of permanent organization. The power of the Union rests in a Central Committee of twenty-five members, nineteen of whom are from the Borough of Manhattan and three from the Borough of Brooklyn. This committee may appoint more members and as many sub-committees as it chooses. All partisan ideas are carefully guarded against.

Page 3.

The windstorm caused damage in city and harbor. Vessels were driven ashore and ferry traffic delayed. A man was blown from a roof and may die.

Capt. Frank of the tug Frankie and his engineer were drowned in the bay by the sinking of their boat. The crew and passengers of the ferryboat Castleton saved the two remaining members of the crew.

May wheat in Chicago reached the highest price since 1891, being bid up to $1.03⅛. Shorts found great difficulty in covering, as there was no wheat offered for sale. Leiter brokers were overbidding Armour's agents in the Northwest. Charles Counselman reported great scarcity in European markets.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, Commissioner Dalton offered for approval a contract with the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown to furnish water for Long Island City. The contract appeared to be very favorable to the company, and President Bowley of Queens objected. After a long discussion final action was postponed for a week.

Page 4.

The get of the Hermitage and other studs bring good prices at the Madison Square Garden auction.

At the hearing in the Richardson will contest yesterday it was brought out that the property of "Ben" Richardson, a brother of the "Spite House" builder, disappeared as mysteriously as did Joseph's. "Ben" Richardson, who died eight years ago, was supposed to be worth about $6,000,000.

At a banquet of the Central and Western Massachusetts Yale Alumni Association, held in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain called attention to what he deemed well-nigh a positive scandal, "the neglect, the low condition, the deliberate failure to promote the proper study of English at Yale today, as well as for many years past."

Page 5.

At a caucus of Democratic Aldermen yesterday Alderman McCall was chosen leader of the majority in the board.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held at Albany last night, and it was decided to make the Biennial Session bill a party measure.

Timothy Hogan, a noted mail-box thief, who escaped from Blackwell's Island a year ago, has been arrested near Columbus, Ohio.

The New York Correspondents' Club indulged in a "beefsteak grab," sixty-eight pounds of steak and three kegs of ale being served.

The New Jersey House passed the Senate bill legalizing the Erie's lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. A bill was also passed placing the naval reserve under control of the head of the National Guard.

Members of the Society of Friends in New Jersey have formed plans for the erection of a home for indigent members of that sect, where comforts will be provided at moderate cost. The home is expected to be opened April 1.

C. A. Hart's demand that he be declared elected Supreme Court Justice in the Second Judicial District of Westchester County was yesterday refused by the State Board of Canvassers. He will apply for a writ of mandamus.

At a hearing on the proposed Dispensary bill of the State Board of Charities, given by the joint Committee on Judiciary of the Legislature at Albany yesterday, James G. Cannon and other representatives of important medical bodies denounced such a bill as a scheme to create a medical trust and increase the fees of physicians.

The bill providing for pensions for New York City school teachers was passed by the State Senate yesterday. Among the bills of local interest introduced in the Assembly was one by Mr. Sanford to annex and include in the Borough of the Bronx all the territory comprised within the City of Mount Vernon. Representatives of important medical bodies in the State declared to the Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Legislature that the proposed Dispensary bill of the State Board of Charities was intended simply to create a medical trust and increase the fees of physicians. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate gave a hearing on the Ellsworth Newspaper Libel bill. The Judiciary Committee of both houses in joint session gave a hearing to the authors of the various qrimary bills.

Page 7.

The funeral of Behrens, the singer, was held in Liederkranz Hall yesterday.

The second and last Tuesday evening dance of the season took place in Sherry's large ballroom last night. Craig W. Wadsworth led the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

Miss Clara Louise Miller was married to William Spencer Prankard at Christ Church. C. Dundas Drake and Miss Clara Wahle were married at St. Chrysostom's Chapel. Many other weddings of interest took place.

Page 9.

Stock subscription lists of the Woman's Hotel Company were opened yesterday in the Wall Street district.

Page 10.

Col. Wall's body was removed from its grave at Burlington, N. J., and reinterred in Elizabeth. Col. Wall was at one time arrested for treason by order of Secretary Seward, but was quickly released.

Page 12.

The annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association began yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx met yesterday and transacted miscellaneous business.

Justice Scott dismissed yesterday the suit of Miss Deans against former Judge Hilton, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Cuts in prices of coffee for several Western States were made yesterday by both the American Sugar Refinery and the Arbuckles.

At the sessions of the Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday many subjects relating to the printing of newspapers were discussed.

The cars of five Brooklyn trolley lines were run across the big bridge yesterday, and there was much confusion and crowding at the loops of the Manhattan terminus.

At the close of the Lincoln Day dinner of the Republican Club last Saturday night there was a lively debate between well-known men as to the duty of the House of Representatives to pass a gold standard bill. The assembled diners voted unanimously that the House should pass such a bill.

Asa O. Beville, the head of the black dress goods department in Wanamaker's store, pleaded guilty yesterday to having stolen many goods from his employer and to having disposed of them through Simon Buttner of 37 West Twenty-eighth Street. Buttner waived examination, and was held in bail as a receiver of stolen goods.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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EIGHTY-SEVEN LOST AT SEA.

French Line's Steamer Flachat Wrecked on Teneriffe—Fourteen Survivors Reach Santa Cruz.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 16.—The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique Line's steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, at 1 o'clock this morning. Her Captain, second officer, eleven of her crew, and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

The Flachat struck on Anaga Point during a thick fog. Heavy weather prevailed at the time, and the steamer soon broke in two.

The small steamer Susu brought the fourteen survivors to Santa Cruz, and, after landing them, returned to the scene of the disaster to endeavor to render further assistance.

The Flachat was built at Stockton, England, by Pearse & Co., in 1880. She was a tern-screw iron vessel of 1,239 tons net and 2,175 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 25.5 feet depth of hold.

SPRING LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Democrats Gain Six Supervisors and the Republicans Two in Five Counties of the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—In the town meetings held yesterday in five counties of the State returns received here indicate that the Democrats have gained six Supervisors and the Republicans two. The Democratic increase is distributed as follows: In Cortland, two; in Schoharie, one; in Chautauqua, one, and in Jefferson, two. The Republicans gain two in Cayuga. This makes twenty-one counties in which Spring local elections have been held, with a net gain for the Democrats of thirty-nine Supervisors and for the Republicans of three.

As a result of yesterday's election the Republicans have lost control of Cortland County. Of the fifteen Supervisors in the county the Democrats elected six, the independent Republicans two, and the regular Republicans seven. The independent Republicans will act with the Democrats, giving them practical control of the county, which was considered rock-ribbed Republican until it elected David W. Van Hoesen, a Democrat, to the Assembly last Fall. The town of Cortlandville, which gave Black 1,098 plurality in 1896, elected the fusion local ticket yesterday by 200 plurality.

Dissatisfaction with the Platt machine is assigned as the cause of this reversal.

LYONS "CEMETERY CASE."

Dr. Chamberlain, Constable Dunn, and ex-Sheriff Glenn Indicted.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Wayne County Grand Jury to-day indicted Dr. Dwight Scott Chamberlain on two counts, one for assault and battery and another for attempting to bribe a witness. Indictments were also found against Constable Homer C. Dunn for attempted bribery, and ex-Sheriff William J. Glenn, charged with embracery.

These cases arose from what is known as the "cemetery case." Dr. Chamberlain, who is Secretary of the Lyons Rural Cemetery Association, objected to the burial there of the remains of Mrs. Phoebe Allee, who died last December. The grave was dug several times but was filled up immediately by order of the Secretary. Michael Abert, who reopened the grave, charged the doctor with assaulting him, and the case was brought before the Grand Jury about two weeks ago.

A week ago charges were made that Constable Dunn tried to bribe the complainant to keep him from testifying, and that Glenn, Chamberlain, and others attempted to influence some members of the Grand Jury to prevent indictment.

NICARAGUA CANAL SYNDICATE.

Contractors Go Over the Lines of Work and Leave for New Orleans.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—The syndicate of contractors that has been examining the proposed interoceanic canal route, via Lake Nicaragua, arrived here this afternoon. Since leaving New York they have examined the Panama work and journeyed the entire length of this route. From Panama they proceeded to Corinto, thence by rail to Managua, where they were received by President Zelaya and entertained for several days. From there they came to San Jorge, where the western section of the canal is to leave the lake, and, cutting through a low gap in the Cordilleras, follow the valley of the Rio Grande to the Pacific at Brito. This part of the route they made on horseback and greatly enjoyed.

Returning to San Jorge, they crossed the lake to the head of the Rio San Juan, which they descended by river steamer to Ochoa, which is the site of the proposed dam to convert the upper river into an arm of the lake and to maintain the latter at the 110-foot level.

At this point the proposed route leaves the San Juan, or rather the basin that would be formed by the Ochoa dam across it, and enters a connecting basin, formed of the Valley of the San Francisco by a line of embankments from hill to hill to the East Divide. Here the river steamer was abandoned, and the party, on foot, took the trail that is being cut out for the United States Nicaragua Canal Commission. Following this, they visited the sites of the principal embankments, crossed the Divide at the site of the great cut, followed the location down the Valley of the Deseado, seeing each of the three sites, and at the latter took a hand car over the twelve miles of railroad built by the canal company.

To-morrow they will examine the work that would be required here, and on Friday will leave for Port Limon, Costa Rica, to catch the first steamer to New Orleans.

Corn Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The first corn convention ever held in the United States began to-day at the Great Northern Hotel. About 150 delegates are present, and more are expected. Nearly all the Middle Western States are represented, as well as a few of the Far Western Commonwealths. Arrangements have been made for giving a practical demonstration of the value of corn as food.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Hague, Lee J. Palmer; Husteds, Charles D. Hamilton; Schultzeville, Lafayette P. Budd; Wyandale, Winfield J. Ryther.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.

With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

CITIZENS' UNION TO STAY

Its Delegated Committee Adopts Plans for a Permanent Organization in the City.

A CENTRAL BODY NAMED

Partisan Schemes Carefully Guarded Against—Prestige of 1897 to be Maintained—Every Civic Division to be Thoroughly Organized.

The Citizens' Union became last night a permanent political non-partisan organization. This was accomplished by the adoption by the Committee on Organization of the plan for the permanent organization of that body which was drafted by the Special Committee of Seven.

A large and representative meeting of the Committee on Organization was held at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, at 8 P. M. It was called to order by James B. Reynolds, and, on motion of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Joseph Larocque was elected Chairman. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler presented the report of the Committee of Seven, and moved its adoption. The report is essentially as follows:

The question as to whether or not the Citizens' Union should continue as a permanent organization was not before the committee. That question had been answered in the affirmative by a unanimous and hearty vote of the Committee on Organization. The committee proceeded at once, therefore, to the consideration of the ways and means by which this expressed purpose of the Citizens' Union could be best carried into effect.

At this point two divergent policies presented themselves and both were urged upon the committee with vigor and ability. One policy would proceed to build up, at once, a municipal political party on the familiar lines, with enrollments, primaries, conventions, and all the machinery that so delights and employs the professional politician of either party. In support of this policy it was argued that political success could only be gained by thorough organization and by frankly accepting those devices that have been developed in American politics for the purpose of what are known as "getting close to the people" and "getting out the vote."

On the other hand, it was contended that existing party machinery, whatever may have been its origin and purpose, had become fraudulent and corrupt, and that it was now used with increasing frequency, by self-seeking politicians, to advance their own interests and to deceive the voters into believing that they really had some voice in party management and that the party organization was, in a true sense, representative; and that, because of these facts, the Citizens' Union should frankly disavow any intention to imitate it. It was contended, further, that the Citizens' Union movement aims to change the political habits of the people so far as the issues that decide municipal elections are concerned, and that for this reason, if for no other, a form of organization in sharp contrast to the familiar type should be adopted.

Against Partisan Organization.

The supporters of this view pointed out that it would be the height of unwisdom for the Citizens' Union to devise a complete scheme of political organization, for purposes of show or of symmetry, that was in advance of local sentiment or that local sentiment could not support; that neighborhood sentiment in favor of the principles and policies of the Union must first be stimulated and allowed to develop naturally, in its own way, about the personalities of its own voluntarily chosen and trusted leaders; that in the immediate future the opportunities for political action are very few and relatively unimportant, while the opportunities for a campaign of education are constant and obvious; that, therefore, a simple form of organization is all that is required at the moment, one that will preserve the continuity and maintain the prestige of the campaign organization of 1897, and that will also inspire and guide the development of neighborhood sentiment in all parts of the city, and provide for the more formal organization of the supporters of the Union for campaign purposes as soon as local sentiment will fully warrant and support such further organization.

The committee have, in general, adopted the latter of the views just outlined, and their recommendations are made in that spirit and from that point of view. It is of the highest importance, in the judgment of the committee, to effect three results: (1) to preserve the continuity of the Citizens' Union movement, to represent it before the public, to protect its name and party emblem, and to maintain unimpaired the prestige gained by the fact that 151,540 votes were cast for our candidate for Mayor in 1897; and (2) to allow the utmost freedom to the Citizens' Union sentiment in the several Assembly Districts to develop in its own way, rather than according to some preconceived, hard and fast rule of organization, to be laid now upon all the districts alike; and (3) to enable that sentiment, as soon as sufficiently developed, to express itself liberally in the management of all the affairs of the union.

What Is Recommended.

The recommendations of the committee fall under three heads, and are as follows:

1. That the Committee of Organization hitherto existing, having served the purpose for which it was called into existence, be dissolved.

2. (1) That the following twenty-five persons—Borough of Manhattan—Constant A. Andrews, Clarence D. Ashley, William M. Bennett, Arthur von Briesen, R. Fulton Cutting, Alfred Frank, Paul Fuller, E. R. L. Gould, Henry E. Howland, Francis C. Huntington, Boudinot Keith, Percival Knauth, Newell Martin, John H. C. Nevius, Edward D. Page, John B. Pannes, Samuel J. Rose, J. Kennedy Tod, John De Witt Warner; Borough of Brooklyn—Henry Batterman, John K. Creevy, S. Perry Sturges; Borough of Queens—John W. Weed; Borough of Richmond—William Allaire Shortt; Borough of the Bronx—Fielding H. Marshall—be designated as the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, to act in general as the trustees of its interests, with power to fill vacancies in their own number and to add to their number; and the first meeting of said committee shall be Feb. 23, 1898, at 8 P. M., at 42 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

2. That such Central City Committee shall have power and it shall be their duty: (a) To stimulate in each Assembly district of the city the formation of clubs in sympathy with the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, and to keep those principles and objects constantly before the voters of the city; (b) To raise and disburse such funds as may be necessary for carrying on the work of the committee; and in particular to secure, if it be possible, an income sufficient for the purpose by annual subscriptions guaranteed for at least four years; (c) To maintain headquarters and to employ such paid assistants as may be necessary; (d) To represent the Citizens' Union at public hearings before the Legislature, the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, or elsewhere in the interest of good government; (e) To aid and promate the formation by members of the union of political organizations in all the Assembly districts as soon as warranted by the condition of the association in the district; (f) To protect and preserve the right to and enjoyment of the name and party emblem of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York.

3. That such Central City Committee shall not have power: (a) To alter or amend the existing declaration of principles of the Citizens' Union; (b) To nominate or to delegate the nomination of candidates for public office in city, county, borough, council, or Assembly districts.

The Committee of Seven also reported a plan of political organization. It is drafted along the lines suggested in the foregoing report.

The plan for organization in the various civic divisions is only recommended to the Central Committee, which has full power.

The full report of the Committee of Seven was adopted, with two negative votes. This committee was composed of the following members: Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman; Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry E. Howland, Isaac H. Klein, James B. Reynolds, Charles H. Strong, and George Tombleson.

Some Excitement Follows.

After the adoption of the report some excitement was caused by Thomas Clegg, a member of the Labor Committee during the campaign, who said he did not see the names of any labor men on the Central Committee.

John J. Chapman, President of Good Government Club C, who is not a member of the Committee on Organization, said that he was opposed to "catering" to the labor vote, and that the union might as well put a representative druggist on the committee as a labor man. Chairman Larocque tried in vain to silence him, telling him he was out of order, and while others shouted: "You've no business in here; you are not a member of the Organization Committee."

J. W. Sullivan, a member of the Executive Committee, attempted to reply to Mr. Chapman, but stopped at the request of the Chair.

John C. Clark, Secretary of the committee, said, after the meeting, that Mr. Chapman is not only not a member of the Committee on Organization, but that he was not even invited to be present.

The Central Committee will meet and organize at the earliest opportunity and begin a thorough organization in all districts.

KANSAS PACIFIC SOLD.

Government Lien Against the Union Pacific Wiped Out at Topeka, Kan.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The Government lien on the Union Pacific case was wiped out to-day at the Union Pacific Station in this city.

The Kansas Pacific Road was bought in by Alvin W. Krech, representing the Reorganization Committee, for $6,303,000.

There was no competition at the sale. Mr. Krech was the only bidder.

DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Objections to the Sale for Less Than the Government's Full Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the Senate to-day there was a discussion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad sale, based on Mr. Turpie's resolution that the sale ought not to be confirmed if the Government received less than the full amount of its claim.

Mr. Hale moved that the resolution be referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) objected to such reference. He desired the Senate, he said, to take such action as would save the Government the $6,700,000 interest which would be lost if the sale was confirmed.

"How do you propose to prevent the loss?" inquired Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)

"By redeeming the first mortgage bonds," replied Mr. Allen.

"Then," persisted Mr. Spooner, "you would, by redeeming first mortgage bonds, add about $7,000,000 to the Government's claim, making about $20,000,000 in all?"

"That is precisely what I would do," replied Mr. Allen.

"After you did that," asked Mr. Spooner, "how would you hold the road?"

"I would hold it by placing it in the hands of a receiver," said Mr. Allen. "That would be proper and legal."

"Do you think," inquired Mr. Spooner, "that any court in the land would permit you to hold that road and, as you suggest, to operate it for an indefinite period under a receiver?"

"I think the arrangement to operate the road could easily and legally be made," said Mr. Allen.

In response to inquiries by Mr. Allen, Mr. Spooner replied that if he were dealing with the question he would make the best of a bad bargain.

In the course of an extended argument in support of the resolution, Mr. Morgan said: "I am sorry to say it, but within the last five or six days the President has been forced to his knees on the subject by the compulsion of the New York combine—the Fitzgerald combine. Let him take his course, but let him understand that he is responsible to the people of the country."

No action was taken on the Turpie resolution.

INTERCEPTED AT CHICAGO.

Edward Zeller, Who Stole $3,000 from His Father, Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Edward Zeller, a boy of nineteen, was arrested this evening by a Central police officer as he stepped off a New York train. The boy's father, Lorenz Zeller, a real estate dealer and attorney, at 99 Nassau Street, New York, wired the police early in the day to be on the lookout for his son, who, he said, had stolen $3,000 from him and started for the Klondike. The boy appeared very much chagrined that his trip had been interrupted. He will be taken back home.

50,000 MINERS TO TURN OUT.

Big Strike Threatened on April 1 at a Convention at Altoona, Penn.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 16.—The first official notice of a strike to begin on April 1 in all the States shipping bituminous coal to the Atlantic coast was made in this city to-day at a State convention. A resolution was offered at the suggestion of Mr. Ratchford, National President of the United Mine Workers, calling on the miners to provide funds for the strike.

Mr. Ratchford said the miners of this State had one of three things to do: to secure an advance of ten per cent. and an eight hour work day in accordance with the agreement reached at the Chicago convention; to meet the operators in a joint convention and arrive at an amicable agreement, or to strike.

The districts affected will be all the central counties of Pennsylvania, Maryland, the two Virginias, and the Hocking Valley, Ohio. It will bring out at least 50,000 men.

SET FIRE TO HER CLOTHING.

Three Georgia Negroes Attempt to Incinerate a Planter's Daughter.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Feb. 16.—Advices have just reached the Sheriff of this county describing the horrible attempt of three unknown negroes to burn to death the sixteen-year-old daughter of James Alday in an obscure district of Decatur on Monday.

It seems that as Miss Alday was going to a spring some distance from her father's residence three negroes sprang from behind a bush, and, seizing her roughly, began to ply her with questions. Upon being informed that she was the daughter of James Alday, a prominent planter of that district, two of the men held her while the other one struck matches and applied the flames to the edges of her skirts.

The negroes were deaf to her prayers for mercy, and only when they were fully satisfied that the flames could not easily be extinguished did they release her.

Miss Alday broke from the three men and ran screaming to her father's house. Before she had gained her home, however, every stitch of her clothing had been burned from her, and her body was one huge blister. She is now dying.

Nonagenarian for Town Clerk.

MALONE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Josiah Bailey of Dickinson, ninety-four years of age, has been nominated for town clerk.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central in New Jersey Tuesday night has moved to the Nova Scotia coast, increasing in intensity and has caused snow or rain in the lake regions, the middle and north Atlantic States. A second storm has moved from Northern Montana to Kansas and has caused light snow in the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and violent northwesterly gales in New England and on the middle Atlantic Coast. It has grown decidedly colder in the Atlantic States and lower lake region and west of the Rocky Mountains. It is warmer in the Missouri, the middle and upper Mississippi valleys. Increasing cloudiness and snow or rain may be expected in the Missouri, the middle and upper Mississippi valleys and lake regions, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will be not quite so cold in the lake regions and southward to the Gulf, and in the middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	31	33	33
6 A. M.	31	25	32
9 A. M.	35	22	32
12 M.	36	24	34
4 P. M.	39	26	30
6 P. M.	39	21	26
9 P. M.	36	16	22
12 P. M.	35	15	21

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28⅜
Weather Bureau	22⅜
Corresponding date 1897	35¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; the minimum was 15 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .79, and at 8 P. M. .45.

MUSIC BOXES playing any tune and always ready. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., bet. 22d & 23d Sts.—Adv.

THE MAINE DISASTER

Capt. Sigsbee Reports the Number of Dead as 253 and of Survivors as 96.

ONLY THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE OF DISASTER.

All the Information at Hand Tends to Indicate That the Loss Was Due to an Accident.

Most of the Rescued Men Sent to Key West on the Ward Line Steamer Olivette.

Nothing has been learned of the cause of the loss of the battle ship Maine. She is a burned and broken wreck, resting on the bottom of Havana Harbor, and two officers and 251 sailors have perished. There is no evidence to prove or disprove treachery. Naval men tell of many ways in which the disaster could have been caused by accident which could not have been guarded against.

It is not yet known how most of the dead men were killed. The supposition is that in most cases the shock of the explosion, which shook Havana, caused direct death or such injuries that the victims were unable to escape from the quickly following dangers of fire and water.

The meagre accounts gathered from curt official dispatches and censored press messages indicate that the officers and men who were left alive behaved themselves like Amrican sailors, stuck by their ship and comrades, and were brave, cool, and efficient in the presence of dreadful and sudden disaster.

The Spanish authorities in Havana and Madrid have profusely expressed regret and sympathy, have tendered kindly offices, and have bestowed them whenever possible. The people of Havana are reported to have done all they could to help the survivors and to show their sorrow for the dead. The newspapers of Madrid reflect in their utterances the course of the Government.

Of the 96 survivors of the Maine, 59 have been sent to Key West, 12 remaining to look after the bodies of the dead, and 25 being hurt so badly that they cannot be removed.

An investigation of the condition of the vessel will be made immediately, and until that has been done nobody can know whether it will be possible to raise and refit her. The inspection is expected to give a clue to the cause of the disaster and to show whether the explosion was within or from without. The officers are reticent. Expressions by some of them indicate their opinion that there was an accident to one of the dynamo engines.

Resolutions expressing the sorrow and sympathy of Congress were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday. Prominent members of both houses express suspicions that the Maine was destroyed by foul play, but say they will await evidence.

CABLEGRAM FROM LEE.

Business Suspended, Theatres Closed, and Flags at Half Mast in Havana—Calmness Urged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following cablegram was received by the State Department from Consul General Lee at 9:16 to-night:

Havana, Feb. 16, 1898.

Profound sorrow expressed by Government and municipal authorities, Consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally.

Flags at half-mast on Governor General's Palace, on shipping in harbor, and in city.

Business suspended, theatres closed.

Dead number about 260.

Officers' quarters being in rear and seamen's forward, where explosion took place, accounts for greater proportional loss of sailors.

Funeral to-morrow at 3 P. M.

Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

Suppose you ask that naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain cause of explosion.

Hope our people will repress excitement and calmly await decision. LEE.

NOT A SOUND OF WARNING.

The Dead Number 253, and the Explosion Was as Sudden as It Seems Mysterious.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—It is now known that 251 men and two officers of the United States battleship Maine lost their lives in consequence of the explosion, burning, and sinking of that vessel in this harbor last night. The officers lost are Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, junior grade, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt of Iowa.

The explosion occurred at 9:45. The vessel was anchored 500 yards from the arsenal and 200 yards from the floating dock. The night was intensely dark, the clouds hanging low with the heavy rain that began to fall soon after the catastrophe occurred. The Ward Line steamer City of Washington was swinging from her cables 200 yards away, and the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. was also at anchor near by.

Came Without Warning.

The explosion seems to have come without the slightest warning. Most of the men were in bed and asleep below, and many of the officers were on the City of Washington attending a dinner party. Lieut. Blandin was on watch. Capt. Sigsbee was in bed in his cabin, according to the stories of other officers, and Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright was half undressed in his own cabin, smoking. Three other officers were in the messroom.

The force of the explosion was tremendous. It shook the whole city along the water front, put out the electric lights near the shore, and threw down many telegraph and telephone poles. All the lights on the Maine were extinguished instantly.

Knew the Ship Was Lost.

The officers say they knew from the great shock that the ship was lost. Those in the messroom ran quickly on deck. Lieut. Commander Wainwright struck a match and hurried to the adjoining cabin, which was the Captain's. He found Capt. Sigsbee thrown from his berth, but uninjured. The officers found fire following the explosion and immediately began to give orders to the few men who appeared for the rescue of the injured and the prevention of further damage. Capt. Sigsbee's first order was to a seaman to flood the magazine containing 2,500 pounds of gun cotton. The man jumped away and did his work, but he never returned and is supposed to be lost.

Four boats were lowered quickly, each with an officer in charge. One was lost, but the three others were used in moving injured men.

The noise and concussion of the explosion had roused the whole city and all aboard every vessel in the harbor. By the time the Maine's boats were swinging over her sides she was settling, and a great glare of fire burst out of her deck forward. People were rushing to the edge of the water along every street leading there, and boats were putting out from the shore and the other vessels in the harbor. On the City of Washington an iron truss torn from the Maine and hurled into the air fell with a crash on the pantry, and other smaller fragments struck in different parts of the vessel.

Not a Man Flinched.

All accounts agree that the conduct of the officers and surviving men of the Maine was admirable. With a burning and sinking vessel containing thousands of pounds of explosives under their feet, not one of them flinched. A Spanish officer says Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave the ship, and stepped into a boat only after he had seen that every living man who could be reached had been taken out.

As well as can be gathered, most of the men lost were killed by the shock of the explosion, which occurred forward and immediately under their quarters. All the officers are reticent, declining to give definite information in advance of the official report and the statements they will be required to make before the court of inquiry, and nobody else is in position to describe what was found in the men's sleeping quarters.

The boats of the Alfonso XII. were the first to reach the Maine. They carried away thirty-seven wounded men of the American vessel's crew. The boats from the City of Washington were hard after the Spaniards, and took out twenty-four men. The naval doctors gave the required attendance. The Chaplain of the Maine, the Rev. J. P. Chadwick, went with the men aboard the Alfonso XII. and gave both spiritual consolation and physical aid.

Spaniards Offered Help.

Chief of Police Plagliery of this city went aboard the Maine soon after the explosion and offered his assistance. Capt. Sigsbee was cool and deliberate, and positively declined to express any opinion as to the cause of the disaster.

The Alfonso XII. was in serious danger for a time, and her mooring tackles were slacked so that she could be moved further away from the Maine. This work was done while the wounded were being removed.

The first men to come ashore from the Maine swam to the Machina wharf. Ten arrived there wounded, and were cared for. The Havana Navy Fire Brigade was ordered on duty, and carried stretchers to the wharves for the transportation of the wounded. The Red Cross Society also sent men to patrol the water front with stretchers to pick up the wounded and dead.

The smokestacks of the Maine fell at 11:30 P. M. During all this two hours the harbor had been a busy and brilliant scene. The fire of the burning Maine illuminated the water for a long distance, and search lights were shining in all directions, assisting the boats in their work of rescue. The Maine finally sank, after another loud explosion, at 2 o'clock, only her superstructure showing above the surface. She went down head first very easily.

Among those who went out to the Maine to offer help were Admiral Manterola and Gen. Solano.

A Sad Visit of Courtesy.

After leaving the Maine and seeing that his surviving men were well cared for, Capt. Sigsbee went in his own launch to the Alfonzo XII. and tendered his thanks to the Captain and officers for their help. He then went aboard the City of Washington, where he arrived at midnight, and met Consul General Lee, Dr. W. T. Brunner, Acting Sanitary Inspector of this city, and a number of American newspaper correspondents.

In conversation with a friend, Lieut. Commander Wainwright said he thought the explosion was caused by the short-circuit dynamo, but no details of his opinion could be obtained from him. This city is full of rumors and theories regarding the cause of the disaster, but none of them seems to have any authority behind them.

Capt. Gen. Blanco filed his official account of the disaster for Madrid at midnight. Consul General Lee's cable dispatch to the United States Department of State was carried to the palace by Vice Consul Springer as an act of courtesy.

Capt. Sigsbee Will Not Talk.

The magazines on the Maine were all closed at 8 o'clock last night, and the keys yet hanging in his room. Capt. Sigsbee, yet hanging in his room. Captain Sigsbee, with reference to the explosion, says only this:

"I cannot yet determine the cause; but competent investigators will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscientously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster."

Sending Back the Survivors.

The survivors were sent from here this afternoon on the steamer Olivette of the Ward Line, to Key West, except nine officers, one private, Gunner's Mate Bullock, and Capt. Sigsbee, who remain to look after the dead, and twenty-five men who are too seriously hurt to be moved. The full list of survivors is as follows:

Officers—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Lieutenant Commander R. Wainwright, Lieut. G. F. Holman, Lieut. J. Hood, Lieut. C. W. Yungen, Lieut. (Junior Grade) G. W. Blow; Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, Paymaster C. M. Ray, Chief Engineer L. G. Howell, Lieut. (Junior Grade) J. T. Blandin; Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, Passed Assistant Engineer E. C. Bowers, Lieutenant of Marines A. W. Catlin, Assistant Engineer J. R. Morris, Naval Cadet J. H. Holden, Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, Naval Cadet A. Bronson, Naval Cadet Engineers P. Washington and A. Grenshaw, Naval Cadet D. F. Boyd, Boatswain F. E. Larkin, Gunner J. Hill, Carpenter J. Helm, Paymaster's Clerk B. McCarthy.

Men—Reden, Larson, Hallberg, Bullock, Melville, Willis, Galpin, Kushida, Noppin, Turpin, Harris, Lutz, Jertson, Holland, Herbert, McDevitt, Foley, Hutchins, Schwartz, Richards, Teackle, Flynne, Dressler, David, Michelson, Sohman, Fox, Wilbur, Waters, Anderson, Christianson, Kiehler, Ericsson, Mack, Williams, White, J.; Pauls, Coffee, J. W. Allen, Roe, D. Cronin, F. Cahill, J. Kane, Jernee, C. A. Smith, G. Shea, Herness, J. Heffron, Bloomer, Johnson, Bergman, Mattison, A. Johnson, Pilcher, Holtzer, Loftus, McGinnis, W. Matiasen, Furness, Good, Darkins, Rau, McNair, Gabrelle, A. Hallon, Senetch, A. Knese, Benjaman, McKay.

REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S VIEWS.

Thinks Chemical Action in the Magazine May Have Caused an Explosion.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral Kimberly, who commanded the United States squadron at Apia, Samoa, where the great disaster to the navy occurred, to-day said he could not imagine how it happened. No hand grenade thrown by a Cuban or Spaniard, as the morning dispatches intimated, could do such damage. A torpedo in the water would have blown up the boat. The accident, he maintained, was evidently not caused by these means. It may have been the result of some chemical action in the magazine, a combustion, perhaps.

"The facts ought to come out later," he declared. "In my judgment, Spain had nothing to do with the affair. Speaking of Spain, I refer to the Government. An enraged Spaniard, or an enraged Cuban—well, that is another matter. We know nothing at present about the accident. But Spain wants no war with us. She knows too well her position as regards resources. Personally, I know well Capt. Sigsbee and many officers of the Maine. I am glad they escaped injury, but to think that 200 of the crew have been killed is terrible."

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MAINE'S HULL WILL DECIDE

Divers to Find Whether the Force of the Explosion Was from the Exterior or Interior.

SHE WAS AFLOAT FOR AN HOUR

Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Bunkers a Frequent Peril to the Magazines of Warships—Hard to Blow Up the Magazine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—After a day of intense excitement at the Navy Department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor last night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of an enemy, replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Capt. Sigsbee has not yet reported to the Navy Department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident—that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present, at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana."

Capt. Schley, who has had experience with such large and complicated machines of war as the New York, did not entertain the idea that the ship had been destroyed by design. He had found that with frequent and very careful inspection fire would sometimes be generated in the coal bunkers, and he told of such a fire on board of the New York close to the magazine, and so hot that the heat had blistered the steel partition between the fire and the ammunition before the bunkers and magazine were flooded. He was not prepared to believe that the Spanish or Cubans in Havana were supplied with either the information or the appliances necessary to enable them to make so complete a work of demolition, while the Maine was under guard.

Thinks She Was Blown Up.

An opinion different from this was that of Chief Naval Constructor Hichborne. Looking at the plans of the Maine, and discrediting the report that an explosion in the dynamo chamber, separated from the magazine by the space of an entire deck could have exploded the magazine, he also expressed the opinion that the coal bunkers forward were empty and thus could not have caused fire by spontaneous combustion next to the magazine.

"The Maine," he said, "when fully loaded with coal is down at the head, and it is usual to draw upon the forward bunkers first in order to lighten her at the bow. I believe that those bunkers were empty or nearly so at the time of the disaster. If they were empty it would not be possible to generate gas and provide the material for spontaneous combustion. Now, I do not think the disaster was the result of accident."

There was a very decided aversion among naval officers, to approve the suggestion that the disaster was accidental, not so much because it was desired to fix the disaster upon an enemy, but because to publish the fact that a battleship was lost by an accident would demoralize the navy more seriously than a fight in which 300 men were killed.

Commander Dickins, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, expressed the opinion to-day that the explosion took place in the magazine of the Maine. He said that this was evident for the reason that the ship was afloat for an hour after the explosion. Had a torpedo been fired under the battleship she would have sunk almost immediately, and the fact that she had not done so was conclusive evidence that the firing of a torpedo was not the cause of the disaster.

Secretary Long Orders an Inquiry.

Public men expressed their opinions with reserve when approached for interviews, but everywhere there was a demand for an investigation and full details in the light of which the horror may be justly viewed. Secretary Long undoubtedly summarized the general opinion of the majority of the naval experts in finding it impossible just now to state the cause of the destruction of the Maine. There are a great number of theories, but most of them are of a character that makes it easy to prove or upset them by a simple investigation of a diver. Secretary Long has taken immediate steps to make this investigation. Late this afternoon he telegraphed to Admiral Sicard at Key West to appoint a board of naval officers to proceed at once to Havana, employ divers, and generally to make such inquiry as the regulations of the navy demand shall be made in the case of the loss of a ship. It is expected that this work will take some time, and while there are officers who say that in their opinion it will not be possible, owing to the probably disrupted condition of the hull of the ship to make out the cause of the explosion, the opinion of the majority is that the question will be easily settled by the simple observation of the condition of the ship's hull plates in the neighborhood of the hole which sunk her, whether or not they are bulged out, as would be the case if the explosion came from the inside, or whether they were driven in as would result from the attack of a torpedo or the explosion of a mine beneath the ship.

Capt. Sigsbee's brief report, as well as Gen. Lee's dispatch, indicates that they now incline strongly to the belief that the explosion was of internal origin. Both agree that the force of it was in the forward part of the ship, and this is borne out by the escape of the majority of the officers, whose quarters are aft, and the heavy casualties among the crew, sleeping forward. Probably in the latter case the death list would have been even larger but for the fact that the Maine, having a superstructure forward on the main deck, a portion of the crew were quartered there, and so escaped the greater violence of the explosion, felt on the berth deck below them. The Maine had three magazines.

Magazines Not Easy to Ignite.

The one forward was used for the storage of ammunition for the big ten-inch turret guns. There were eighty rounds of this ammunition, weighing 15,000 pounds. This quantity of explosive is so large that the naval officers here can scarcely believe it was possible for any human being on board the Maine to have escaped alive had this magazine exploded entirely. There was no smokeless powder on board the ship, and the ten-inch ammunition was made up of brown prismatic powder. Not only is this powder most carefully packed in hermetically sealed copper cases, but its heat-resisting qualities are so great that it cannot be ignited by the flame of a match, 600 degrees Fahrenheit being the amount of heat that must be applied for some time to set off the powder. On the other hand, it is readily ignited, in the case of a charge in a gun, by the explosion of a good quantity of fulminite. Every precaution is adopted aboard ship to safeguard the magazine. In its vicinity a sentry stands on duty continually. The doors are closed hermetically, except when the ship is cleared for action.

At 8 o'clock every night the temperature is taken and the keys of the lock door are placed in the Captain's hands for the night.

The records of the Navy Department show that 87 degrees was the maximum temperature in the Maine's magazines during the past month, a very low and safe temperature. These facts make it extremely difficult to account for the explosion, particularly as no visitors are admitted under any circumstances to the magazine. Of course it is possible that there was spontaneous combustion of some fulminite or gun cotton intended for use in torpedoes.

There were no steam pipes or furnaces near enough to the magazine to cause the belief that they might have exploded the powder. The coal bunkers were in the neighborhood, and it is just possible that in them might be found the origin of the accident. It depends on whether they were empty or contained coal to some degree. It is said to be the practice of commanders to empty the fore bunkers of the ship first, in which case the Maine's bunkers in that quarter were probably empty owing to the length of her stay in Havana harbor.

Spontaneous Fires in Bunkers.

If, however, the bunkers were not entirely empty, they undoubtedly contained within themselves elements of danger that might account for the explosion. The department within recent years has been greatly troubled by complaints of spontaneous combustion of coal in the ships' bunkers, which have endangered the lives of the crews and the safety of the ships. The Cincinnati twice at least has been obliged to flood her magazines to prevent their blowing up during fires of this kind, and the cruiser Boston has been in the same condition. In some of these cases shelving in the magazines which separate the powder charges have been charred by the intense heat caused by the burning coal in the adjacent bunkers. Although the bunkers are inspected under the regulations at frequent intervals, so numerous have been these cases of spontaneous combustion that the Navy Department only recently had the special board investigate the subject with the view to applying preventive measures. Unfortunately, this board was prevented from making the thorough investigation necessary because no funds were applicable to the purpose.

Even empty bunkers have exploded. In the case of the Atlanta, some years ago, the bunker exploded with great violence, and the only explanation that could be given was that it probably was caused by the ignition of the vapors arising from the new paint applied to the lining of the bunkers.

The theory advanced by the Spanish authorities that the disaster might have been caused by the explosion of the boiler is accepted at the Navy Department as within the bounds of credibility. The Maine's boiler was separated from the powder magazine at the nearest point by a space of about four feet, usually filled with coal. At least one boiler undoubtedly was kept under almost full steam in order to run the dynamos and move the ship in case of need. The explosion of such a boiler might easily drive through the bulkhead and fire the magazine.

Many Precedents for the Disaster.

Inasmuch as suspicion exists in some quarters that a torpedo was used against the Maine, it may be said that the majority of naval officers believe that the character of the explosion was hardly such as could be attributed to a torpedo. The latter, charged with about 100 pounds of gunpowder or guncotton, it is believed, would have torn a large hole in the bottom or side of the Maine, but was scarcely likely to fire the magazine, which is not near the bottom.

It is said at the Navy Department that there is no lack of precedent for such a disaster as that sustained by the Maine, all of which can be traced to accidental causes. In 1885 the United States man-of-war Missouri, lying at Gibraltar, was totally wrecked by the explosion of her magazine. Another case famous in naval history is that of her Majesty's ship Dolerel, off Puenta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, in 1887.

Every confidence is felt at the Department in the commander of the Maine, Capt. Sigsbee, and until it is really established otherwise there is every disposition to charge the accident, if accident it was that destroyed the Maine, to some cause beyond the usual range of human discretion.

The coast survey steamer Bache is now lying at Key West. The Superintendent of the Survey lost no time this morning in inviting Secretary Long to make any use of the vessel in this emergency that he might desire. The invitation was gratefully accepted, and the Bache has been ordered to proceed at once to Havana with wrecking paraphernalia.

While every United States warship is provided with diving outfits, it is probable that the apparatus on the Maine was destroyed in the explosion and sinking of that ship, so it will be necessary to forward another outfit to Havana as early as possible, if an investigation is to be made of the condition of the hull of the ship below water, to determine finally whether the explosion was external or internal. Divers will also be useful in recovering the valuables aboard the Maine, and there is little doubt that her battery of ten-inch and smaller calibre rifle guns can be raised.

A very prominent naval officer who did not wish his name used, because of the meagreness of present information as to details, expressed the informal opinion that the accident occurred from spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers, the heat of which exploded the powder in the supplementary magazines adjoining. Still another prominent officer was very confident that the forward magazine of the Maine could not have exploded. "Had the magazine exploded," said he, "the ship would have been blown to flinders."

BLANCO LAYS IT TO A DYNAMO.

Spanish and Other Diplomats Make Calls to Express the Regrets of Their Governments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The news of the Maine disaster was learned at the Spanish Legation with horror, and was the occasion for many expressions of the most profound regret and condolence. Early in the day Señor Du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, received a message from Capt. Gen. Blanco, which had been filed at Havana at 2 o'clock this morning. It read as follows:

"With profound regret I have to inform you that the American ship Maine, in this harbor, blew up by an undoubtedly chance accident, believed to result from an explosion of the boiler of the dynamo. Immediately following the accident all disposable elements of the capital hastened to the spot to extend every aid possible. These included the force of the Marine Fire Brigade and all the Generals in Havana, among them my chief of staff. There have been deaths and wounded. I have sent an aide de camp to offer every assistance to the North American Consul that he may wish for. I will forward further details as they become available. BLANCO."

Señor Du Bosc expressed the most profound regret at the occurrence. He said: "Of course, I look upon the horror as due in every respect and solely and simply to an accident. That is the clear and unequivocal statement of the authorities at Havana, and all the evidence thus far available goes to sustain it."

Asked if the disaster possibly could have any adverse effect upon the relations between Spain and the United States, he responded with a decided negative and the statement that the affair was wholly an accident.

Señor Du Bosc hastened to the State Department soon after receiving the Blanco cablegram for the purpose of expressing his deep condolence to the authorities and of communicating the Captain General's dispatch to Secretary Sherman and Mr. Day, the Assistant Secretary. To both of them he expressed personally and officially the most profound regret.

The members of the Spanish Legation called at the Navy Department in the afternoon, and left their individual cards as an expression of their personal condolences. Up to 2:30 P. M. the legation had not heard from Madrid. It was stated that the delay doubtless was due to the fact that in a matter of this gravity the Queen Regent herself would send a message of sympathy and regret, and that the message would come later.

The only cablegram from Havana came from Gen. Blanco, and was a request for information from this end.

The Spanish naval attaché, Señor Sobral, who is in New York, sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy expressing his profound regret at the news of the loss of so many naval companions.

At all of the foreign establishments there were the deepest interest and solicitude over the affair, and during the day Ambassador Cambon of France, Sir Julian Pauncefote of the British Embassy, and other foreign representatives called on the President or at the State Department to express their regrets.

At all the foreign establishments the occurrence was the one absorbing subject of comment, and the expression was general that, aside from its melancholy feature of death and destruction, it was profoundly unfortunate to the Spanish cause, owing to the natural suspicions which would arise. At the Army and Navy Club and the Metropolitan Club, two centres for the army, navy, and diplomatic circles, the same intense interest was manifested. At these public quarters there was an undercurrent of doubt and questioning as to the coincidence of an accident to this particular vessel at this particular time.

REAR ADMIRAL BROWN'S OPINION.

Says the Explosion Must Have Occurred on the Vessel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral George Brown, who was the highest officer in the navy until his retirement last year, was loath to venture any explanation of the affair, owing to the meagre news received. He said to-day:

"I can offer nothing but vague conjecture as to the probable cause of the destruction of the Maine, although it would seem to me at this time that when an investigation is made it will be found that an explosion occurred on the vessel."

The Admiral was asked if it was possible that a torpedo lying in the harbor could have been accidentally exploded under the ship. He did not think this could have been possible. If a torpedo caused the explosion it must have been sent from shore, for torpedoes are not lying around loose in Havana Harbor, where hundreds of ships are going in and out.

"I am sure no official had anything to do with it, if a torpedo was responsible," he declared; "there could have been no explosion of a torpedo by the dragging of the Maine's anchor or anything of that sort. Nor are there any submerged mines in the harbor. I don't recall any similar affair of this kind in the history of the United States Navy—either in time of peace or in time of war."

NAVAL EXPERTS CONFER.

Effort to Determine the Cause of Disaster—Vessels Sent to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Both Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt called a consultation in the forenoon of all the chiefs of the Navy Department and several of the officers of high rank not directly attached, like Commodore Schley, President of the Lighthouse Board, who has a brilliant reputation as a gallant officer and is possessed of great discretion. The purpose of these consultations was to secure the best expert testimony as to the probable cause of the disaster, while at the same time ascertaining to what extent the naval situation has been affected by the loss of the Maine. A good deal of disquiet was exhibited when it was shown that the loss of this fine battleship had done a good deal to destroy the balance of power theoretically between the navies of Spain and the United States. The latter has now left only six serviceable ironclads as against seven in the Spanish fleet.

The beautiful model of the battleship Maine, standing before the door of Secretary Long's office, was surrounded all day by crowds commenting on every feature of the vessel. At intervals telegraph messengers appeared bearing messages from the main telegraph offices. Upon the delivery of each message there would be a rush to the Secretary's room to learn the latest news.

Up to the time Secretary Long went over to the White House, the news was freely and promptly given out as it came. After that five messages were sent direct to him at the White House, and the crowd was obliged to wait for knowledge of their contents until they had been returned to the department.

Commandant Forsyth, at Key West, wired the Navy Department that he had been notified by Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine to inform Admiral Sicard, in command of the North Atlantic squadron, that the Maine had blown up and was destroyed. He requested that a lighthouse tender be sent over to Havana, and added that many were killed and wounded. Commandant Forsyth's message further said that the lighthouse tender Mangrove left Key West at 3 o'clock this morning for Havana, and that the transport steamer Fern would promptly follow her. A second dispatch from Commandant Forsyth said that he had sent the torpedo boat Ericsson, which was at Key West, to Admiral Sicard, who is at the Dry Tortugas, with a message concerning the disaster to the Maine.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

Profound Sorrow Expressed at the Disaster to the Maine—Cause Generally Attributed to Accident.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The newspapers here express profound sorrow at the disaster to the battleship Maine. The headlines of the afternoon papers yesterday hinted at treachery, either Cuban or Spanish, but the morning papers generally comment very soberly upon the probable cause, which they attribute to accident. All publish long descriptions of the ill-fated warship with the names of her officers. They describe Capt. Sigsbee as an eminent officer, and publish accounts of his career.

With reference to "certain ominous opinions heard in America," The Times says editorially:

> Fortunately for America and for the world, the United States is not governed by persons of this type. So far not only the Governments, but the peoples of America and Spain have acted with good sense, good feeling, and dignity. It is fervently to be hoped the investigation will prove the cause of the disaster an accident, although the conditions which can have led up to such an accident in such circumstances are rather obscure.

The Standard and Daily Telegraph contain similar editorials. The Standard believes the casualty to have been purely accidental, but it suggests that it may be "even feasible to attribute such an outrage to Cuban insurgents, desiring by means, however unscrupulous, to involve Spain in a foreign war."

The Daily News observes:

> The disaster reaches the very extremity of horror. The public feeling of the world, shocked by this dire calamity, will do well to imitate the restraint imposed on that of the United States by both the Washington Government and the Captain of the ill-fated ship. For suspicions of foul play there seems to be absolutely no warrant, though naturally they haunt the minds of many Americans. They should be entertained only on absolute compulsion. A spark of misdirected National feeling might cause terrible mischief. The attitude of Spain at this agonizing moment will either efface the memory of the de Lome incident forever or revive it with added circumstances of bitterness and exasperation that cannot be contemplated without a shudder. The calamity sends a pang to every British heart.

The Morning Post, in an editorial of profound sympathy, expresses the hope that certain American Senators who have "allowed themselves to talk rather wildly" will suspend judgment. The paper does not believe in the torpedo theory, and thinks the disaster the result of an accident, but it fears the real cause will never be known.

The Daily Chronicle says: "British sorrow and sympathy are little less vivid than if the casualty had happened to one of our own ships." It thinks the theory that the boilers burst absurd; and, after expressing the opinion that there is "no apparent justification of foul play," it suggests that some new and dangerous explosive, which was on board with a view of experiment should an occasion arise, exploded spontaneously after suffering the process of mechanical decomposition and so fired the magazine. The theory that the officers were overhauling torpedoes at that time of night The Daily Chronicle dismisses as "preposterous."

The Daily Mail remarks:

> The suspicion of Spanish treachery exhibited by a section of American opinion looks ill beside the accounts of the splendid gallantry of the suspects in saving drowning Americans; and it indicates an ugly temper toward Spain.

The Globe yesterday afternoon commented as follows:

> It is impossible to refrain from the suspicion that the explosion may have been caused by foul means. Although anchored, the Maine would have steam up in one of her boilers for the dynamos and auxiliary machinery. If an infernal machine had been hidden in the coal thrown into the furnaces obviously there would be an explosion of the boiler and, as a result, of a magazine. That this terrible event should have occurred in the harbor of Havana renders a solution of the mystery of international importance.
>
> The last serious disaster of this nature occuring in peace time was in 1881, when H. M. S. Doterel blew up in the Straits of Magellan. The verdict of the court was that it was caused by the formation of coal gas, another suggestion being that a substance called xerotine, a siccative, stowed in the paint room, was responsible. Upon this occasion there were two distinct explosions and 143 out of the crew of 150 perished. In the following year an explosion on board H. M. S. Triumph killed three men. In this case the disaster was traced to the use of the xerotine siccative.

The St. James's Gazette inclines to the supposition that the disaster was wrought by an explosion in the magazine, "which is beneath the forecastle, and as far as possible from the engine fires," adding:

> It remains, however, to be explained how a magazine, carefully guarded, could be fired. As bearing upon this, however, it must be borne in mind that the discipline on American warships, is usually, to English ideas, rather lax. Another possibility which is readily suggested is, that the disaster was produced by an agency outside the vessel, the explosion of a submarine mine or torpedo, caused accidentally or otherwise. This, again, naturally suggests the thought that the outrage was perpetrated by a Spanish conspirator or Cuban insurgents, incensed from whatever motive against the United States.

The Spanish Ambassador, Count de Rascon, when apprised of the catastrophe yesterday, expressed regret, and observed that the explosion must have been due to an unaccountable accident, as the visit of the Maine to Havana was of an entirely friendly nature.

During the day the Russian and German naval attachés left their cards at the United States Embassy.

At a largely attended meeting of Irishmen in St. James's Hall last evening, convened to celebrate the events of '98 under the Chairmanship of Mr. James O'Kelly, Parnellite member of Parliament for North Roscommon, it was unanimously voted to send a dispatch of condolence to the American Nation upon the loss of the Maine.

CABINET HOLDS A SESSION

Expediency of Sending Another Warship Immediately to Havana a Question Considered.

PRESIDENT GETTING THE NEWS

Capt. Sigsbee Gives Up the Officers Merritt and Jenkins as Lost—He Estimates the Number of Dead at 253.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—As late as 9 o'clock the White House presented the quiet appearance of early morning. The President had not reached his office, having been up until early in the morning, and Mr. Porter, his secretary, had not arrived. Secretary Gage and Secretary Long were the first members of the Cabinet to call. Later they were joined by Attorney General Griggs.

At 9:45 o'clock Representative Cannon of Illinois called, and was shown into the President's office. Representative Grosvenor also was an early caller. Both were strongly of the opinion that Congress could be relied on not to take precipitate action or pass hasty judgment as to the responsibility for the wreck of the Maine. Senator Burrows of Michigan called about 10:30 to introduce some friends to the President.

At 11:20 A. M. Secretary Long received the following unsigned telegram from Havana:

"Only two officers unaccounted for. The explosion was forward. To all indications the magazine, but cannot tell until an investigation had. The sentry on the poop deck reports that there were no boats in the vicinity when the explosion occurred."

Another telegram to Secretary Long from George Bronson Rea, said to be a newspaper correspondent, said:

"No excitement. All quiet. Only feelings of sympathy and sorrow for the accident."

Secretary Long, for the President, sent this telegram to Capt. Sigsbee:

Sigsbee, United States Steamship Maine, Havana:

The President directs me to express for himself and the people of the United States his profound sympathy with the officers and crew of the Maine and desires that no expense be spared in providing for the survivors and the care of the dead.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The following dispatch was received at 11:40 A. M.:

Havana, Feb. 16.

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

All quiet. Great sorrow expressed by authorities. Sigsbee has telegraphed details to Navy Department. Not prepared yet to report cause of explosion. LEE.

The President and several of his Cabinet associates held an extended conference about noon. It was not a Cabinet meeting, as no notices had been sent out, and only Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Gary, and former Attorney General McKenna were present. The disaster to the Maine was the only topic considered. It was determined to abandon the reception at the White House to-night, and also the reception to the general public to-morrow night.

About 12 o'clock the Cabinet officers came from the President's office. One of them stated that the President had given directions that all official information relating to the disaster should be given to the public. He added that a private dispatch to Secretary Long, signed Rea, stated that the loss was over 270, but this was not official, and Mr. Long considered the estimate too high. This was before Capt. Sigsbee's dispatch, placing the lost and missing at 253, was at hand. The Cabinet officer stated that there were many evidences that the disaster was the result of an accident. Up to the present time, he said, no orders for sending another American ship to Havana had been given. Consul General Lee had cabled that the Spanish authorities had expressed to him their profound regret at the occurrence. Another Cabinet officer stated that one of the dispatches stated that Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave the ship.

At 12:30 o'clock, while Secretary Long was still with the President, Mr. Finney, private secretary of the Secretary of the Navy, was admitted with an important dispatch just received from Capt. Sigsbee, commander of the Maine. This was read by the President and Secretary Long, and then given out, as follows:

"Advise sending wrecking vessel at once. Maine submerged, except débris; mostly work for divers now. Jenkins and Merritt still missing. Little hope for their safety. Those known to be saved are:

"Officers 24; uninjured, crew 18; wounded now on board Ward Line steamer, in city hospital, and at hotel, 59 so far as known. All others went down on board or near the Maine. Total lost or missing 253. With several exceptions no officer or man has more than part of a suit of clothing, and that is wet with harbor water. Ward steamer leaves for Mexico at 2 this afternoon. Officers saved are uninjured. Damage was in compartments of crew. Am preparing to telegraph list of wounded and saved. Olivette leaves for Key West at 1 P. M. Will send by her to Key West the officers saved except myself, and Wainwright, Holman, Henneberger, Ray, and Holden. Will turn over three uninjured boats to Captain of port, with request for safekeeping. Will send all wounded men to hospital at Havana. SIGSBEE."

Among the matters discussed by the President and the members of the Cabinet was the question of the expediency of immediately sending one or more warships to Havana to take the place of the Maine, and the conclusion is understood to have been reached that at present such a course was not desirable. At about 1:30 o'clock it was authoritatively stated at the White House that the information so far received indicated that the loss of the Maine was the result of an accident, and that in the absence of evidence to the contrary this should be assumed to be the fact. Secretary Long returned to the White House early in the afternoon, and remained with the President for some time. Up to 2 o'clock nothing had been received from Havana since the cablegram from Capt. Sigsbee.

Late to-night the following dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee, at Havana, addressed to Secretary Long, was received.

"All men whose names have not been sent as saved probably are lost. Have given up Jenkins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still floating ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private, and Gunners' Mate Bullock here with me."

A dispatch from Capt. Philip of the Texas, now at Galveston, states that the drafts of twenty-one apprentices, which were carried from New York for the Maine are still on board the Texas.

EXPLOSION LAID TO A TORPEDO.

Rear Admiral Belknap Says He Can See No Other Cause.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, retired, was seen here this morning. He said he was inclined to think that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo.

"I do not see," he declared, "how an explosion of the forward magazine could have occurred. The keys of the magazine are always kept in the custody of the Captain. All the ammunition is carefully cased, mostly in the form of projectiles, and their explosion by themselves is next to impossible. If, as the dispatches state, the whole bow of the ship was blown off, it is apparent that the explosion could not have been caused by the boilers or the coal becoming heated. It could not have occurred from the paint room, as every precaution is taken to prevent the collection of explosive gases in the paint room, and if such an explosion occurred it would have been more likely to have caused a fire than destroy the ship."

He said, further, that it was a very significant thing that the Maine should have blown up in that particular harbor at this particular time. In the absence of information as to the cause of the explosion he thought that was the most significant indication in the whole matter.

SURVIVORS TO BE CARED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Commandant Forsyth at Key West says he has made arrangements with Capt. Morrill, commanding Key West barracks, to quarter and subsist the survivors of the crew who come over in the steamer Olivette to-night.

The Treasury Department has granted the use of the Marine Hospital Service at Key West for the treatment of any of the wounded who may be brought there for treatment.

L. Crist Delmonico
166 FIFTH AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d Streets.
HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.

THE DEAD OFFICERS.

Friend W. Jenkins and Darwin R. Merritt, Who Were Killed.

Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, United States Navy, who met his death in the disaster to the battleship Maine in Havana, was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 28, 1882. He was graduated with honors with the class of '88, and served two years as a naval cadet on board the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. He returned to the academy for final examination, and was commissioned an Ensign July 1, 1888.

He had been on service on most of the foreign stations, and had also held responsible positions on the shore stations. He was promoted to the grade of Junior Lieutenant Jan. 5, 1897. He had been attached to the battleship Maine since Sept. 17, 1895. His home was at Allegheny City, Penn.

Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt, United States Navy, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Red Oaks, Iowa. His first duty as a commissioned officer after his graduation was on the Maine. Mr. Merritt entered the Naval Academy on Sept. 1, 1891, and was graduated high in his class four years later. He was appointed to the Engineer Corps. He was assigned for duty on the ships at the home station, and returned to the academy for final examination in July, 1897, when he received his commission as an Assistant Engineer. He was assigned to duty on the battleship Maine, and remained with that vessel until he met his death.

GRIEF AT NEWPORT.

Members of the Marine Guard Had Many Friends on the Maine.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16.—The naval officers at this station to-day refused to express any opinion as to the cause of the Maine disaster. Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, retired, and Commander W. McCarty Little, retired, expressed their grief at the sad accident, while Caspar F. Goodrich, President of the War College; Commander John H. McGowan of the training station, and Lieut. Commander McLean, Inspector in charge of the torpedo station, as well as officers from Fort Adams, were visibly affected by the catastrophe.

The enlisted men at the training station were especially downcast, as were the members of the marine guard at the same place, all of them having many friends among the men on board the Maine.

Three of the officers on board the Maine are well known here. They are Lieut. Holman, who was formerly attached to the torpedo station; Lieut. Carl W. Jungen, who was formerly attached to the training station, and Gunner Charles Morgan, who was, until about fourteen months ago, attached to the former station. He was then ordered to the flagship New York, from which vessel he was recently transferred at his own request to the Maine.

FLAGS ORDERED AT HALF MAST.

President McKinley Says They Must Remain So Until Further Notice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President has ordered that to-morrow and until further notice the flags at all navy yards and on all naval vessels at posts, army headquarters, and on all public buildings shall be half-masted.

Flags at Half Mast.

On all the public and on many of the private buildings in the city yesterday the flags were at half mast out of respect for the dead of the Maine.

THE CREW OF THE MAINE.

Full List Furnished by the Department, with the Birthplace of Each Man.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Navy Department this afternoon compiled and gave out a full list of the men on the Maine, with their birthplaces, as given at the times of their enlistments. The list is as follows:

A.

Adams, John T., Maryland; Aitken, James P., Edinburgh, Scotland; Allen, James W., Portsmouth, Va.; Anderson, John, Liverpool, England; Anderson, Oskar, Sweden; Anderson, Halvor, A., Christiania, Norway; Anderson, Charles, Norfolk, Va.; Anderson, Gustav A., Sweden; Anderson, John, Norway; Anderson, Axel C., Copenhagen, Denmark; Andrews, Frank, Chemung, N. Y.; Anfindsen, Abraham, Norway; Augland, Bernhard, Osterwell, Sweden; Auchenbach, Harry, Sheridan, Penn.; Awo, Firsanion, Japan.

B.

Barry, Lewis L., Halifax, N. S.; Barry, John P., Kerry, Ireland; Baum, Henry S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Becker, Jakob, Hessen, Germany; Bell, John E., Alexandria, Va.; Bergman, Charles, Westervick, Sweden; Blomberg, Fred, Chicago; Bloomer, John H., Portland, Me.; Bockbinder, John, Brooklyn; Boll, Fritz, Brandenburg, Germany; Boyle, Daniel J., Philadelphia; Bonner, Leon, Malta; Brinkman, Heinrich, Oldenburg; Brofeldt, Arthur, Finland; Burns, Adolph C., Baltimore, Md.; Bullock, Charles H., Pine Bush, N. Y.; Burns, Edward, Boston, Mass.; Burkhardt, Robert, Germany; Butler, Frederick F., Harrison, N. J.

C.

Cahill, Francis D., Salem, Mass.; Caine, Thomas, Portsmouth, Va.; Cameron, Walter, Providence, R. I.; Carr, Herbert H., Philadelphia; Caulfield, William R. D., Marseilles, France; Chingi, Suko, Japan; Christiansen, Carl A., Bergen, Norway; Christiansen, Karl, Sweden; Clark, Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio; Cochrane, Michael, Cork, Ireland; Cole, Thomas M., Philadelphia; Coleman, William, New York City; Coleman, William, Petersburg, Va.; Conroy, Anthony, Galway, Ireland; Casgrove, William, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cronin, Daniel, New York; Curran, Charles, Ireland.

D.

Dahlman, Bergen, Sweden; David, George, Malta; Dennig, Charles, Allentown, Penn.; Donoughey, William, Londonderry, Ireland; Dolan, John, St. John's, N. F.; Drury, James, New London, Conn.; Dressler, Gustav J., Germany; Dureckin, Thomas J., Corning, N. Y.

E.

Edler, George, New York, N. Y.; Eiermann, Charles F. W., Eberbach, Germany; Erikson, Andrew V., Helsingborg, Sweden; Etts, John P., Rochester, N. Y.; Evenson, Carl, Norway.

F.

Fadde, Charles F. J., Elizabeth, N. J.; Falk, Randolph, Konigsburg, Prussia; Faubel, George D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fewer, William J., St. John's, N. F.; Finch, Trubic, Raleigh, N. C.; Fisher, Frank, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Fisher, Alfred J., Newport, England; Flaherty, Michael, Ireland; Fleischman, Lewis M., Baltimore; Flynn, Michael, Dublin, Ireland; Flynn, Patrick, Waterford, Ireland; Foley, Patrick J., Cork, Ireland; Fox, George, Chicago, Ill.; Fpugre, John, Arichat, N. S.; Fountain, Bartley, Quebec, Canada; Franke, Charles, Witzenhausen, Germany; Furlong, James F., Logansport, Ind.

G.

Gaffney, Patrick, Kendue, Ireland; Gartrell, William M., Washington, D. C.; Gardner, Frank, Matawan, N. J.; Gardner, Thomas J., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gorman, William H., Philadelphia; Gordon, Joseph I., Portsmouth, Va.; Graham, James A., Brooklyn; Graham, Edward P., Jersey City, N. J.; Grady, Patrick, Ireland; Greer, William A., Greenpoint, N. Y.; Griffin, Michael, Dublin, Ireland; Grose, Henry, New York; Grupp, Reinhardt, Montpelier, Wis.

H.

Hallberg, Alfred, Hanon, Sweden; Hallberg, John Alfred, Guttenberg, Sweden; Hamberger, William, Jersey City, N. J.; Hamilton, Charles A., Newport, R. I.; Hamilton, John, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Ham, Ambrose, Indianfields, N. Y.; Hanrahan, William C., Troy, N. Y.; Harris, Westmore, Charles City, Va.; Harris, Edward, San Francisco, Cal.; Harris, Millard F., Boston; Harley, Daniel O'Connell, Philadelphia; Harty, Thomas J., Dungarven, Ireland; Hassell, Charles, Saba, W. I.; Hauck, Charles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hawkins, Howard B., West Bay City, Mich.; Heffron, John, Fremanstown, N. J.; Hennekes, Robert B., Cincinnati, Ohio; Herbert, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herriman, Benjamin H., St. Mary's, Md.; Herness, Alfred B., Thromjen, Norway; Holzer, Frederick C., New York, N. Y.; Holm, Gustav, Horton, Norway; Holland, Alfred J., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Horn, William J., Whitehall, N. Y.; Hough, William L., Philadelphia; Hughes, Patrick, Kings, Ireland; Hutchings, Robert, Norfolk, Va.

I.

Ishida, Otogira, Yokohama, Japan.

J.

Johnson, Charles, Frederikstadt, Germany; Johnson, John W., Rahway, N. J.; Johnson, Peter, Sweden; Johnson, Alfred, Sweden; Johnson, George, Abington, Md.; Johansen, Peter C., Denmark; Jones, Thomas J., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jecetson, Harry, San Francisco; Jencks, Carlton, Farm Bridge, Ill.; Jernee, Fred, New Brunswick, N. J.; Just, Charles F., Charleston, S. C.

K.

Kane, Joseph H., Worcester, Mass.; Kane, Michael, Mansfield Valley, Penn.; Kay, John A., Jersey City, N. J.; Kelly, Hugh, Sligo, Ireland; Kelly, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kesskull, Alexander, Germany; Keyes, Harry J., Ellsworth, Ind.; Kihlstrom, Fritz, Sweden; Kinsey, Frederick E., New Haven, Conn.; Kinsella, Thomas F., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kitogata, Yukichi, Japan; Kneise, Frederick H., Troy, N. Y.; Koebeler, George W., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kranyak, Charles, England; Kreus, Hugo, New York; Kushida, Katsusaburo, Japan.

L.

Laird, Charles, St. Johns, N. B.; Lambert, William, Hampton, Va.; Lanahan, Michael, St. Louis, Mo.; Lancaster, Luther, Fredericksburg, Va.; Lapierre, George, Montreal, Canada; Larsen, Peder, Bergen, Norway; Larsen, Martin, Denmark; Lawler, Edward, Fall River, Mass.; League, James W., Annapolis, Md.; Lee, William J., Attleborough, Mass.; Leen, Daniel, Ansonia, Conn.; Lees, Samuel, New York, N. Y.; Leupold, Gustav, Schleswig, Germany; Lewis, John B., Baltimore, Md.; Lewis, Daniel, Albemarle, Va.; Lieber, George, New York, N. Y.; Lead, John B., London, England; Lehman, Charles A., Sweden; Lorengen, Jorgen J., Denmark; Louden, James W., New Kent, Va.; Lowell, Clarence E., Bath, Me.; Lund, William, Finland; Lydon, John T., New York, N. Y.; Lynch, Matthews, Lowell, Mass.; Lynch, Bernard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

M.

Mack, Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Malone, Michael, Limerick, Ireland; Marshall, John E., Henderson, Ky.; Marsden, Benjamin L., Jersey City, N. J.; Martenson, Johan, Sweden; Mason, James H., Haverstraw, N. Y.; Mattzen, Edward, Sweden; Mattison, William, Canada; Matiasen, Carl, Christiania, Norway; Matza, John, Watertown, Wis.; Meilstrup, Elmer M., Osage, Mich.; Melville, Thomas, New York; Merz, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mero, Eldon H., Augusta, Me.; Miller, William S., New York; Miller, George, Ghent, Belgium; Mobles, George, Cephalonia, Greece; Moore, Edward H., Charles City, Va.; Monfort, William, Sydney, Iowa; Morimiere, Louis, Havre, France; Moss, Gerhard C., Bergen, Norway; Moss, John H., Oxford, N. C.; Mudd, Noble T., Prince George, Md.; Murphy, Cornelius, Cork, Ireland; McCann, Harry, Vallejo, Cal.; McGonigle, Hugo, Ireland; McMannus, John J., Davenport, Iowa; McNair, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; McNiece, Francis J., Charlestown, Mass.

N.

Nagamine, Tomekishi, Japan; Nielsen, Sophus, Odense, Denmark; Nielsen, John C., Denmark; Nikkelsen, Peter, Denmark; Nolan, Charles M., Boston, Mass.; Noble, William, Ireland.

O.

Ohye, Mas, Japan; Ording, Gustav C., Cincinnati; O'Connor, James, Ireland; O'Hagan, Thomas J., New York, N. Y.; O'Neill, Patrick, Ireland; O'Regan, Henry H., Boston.

P.

Paige, Frederick, Buffalo, N. Y.; Palmgren, John, Helsingberg, Sweden; Panck, John H., Lynchburg, Va.; Perry, Robert, Mobile, Ala.; Phillips, Francis C., Rochester, N. Y.; Pilcher, Charles F., Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Pinkney, James, Annapolis, Md.; Porter, John, Cavan, Ireland; Powers, John, Cork, Ireland; Price, Daniel, Stoneham, Mass.

Q.

Quigley, Thomas J., New York, N. Y.; Quinn, Charles P., Waltham, Mass.

R.

Rau, Arthur, Stettin, Germany; Reden, Martin, Turngen, Norway; Reilly, Joseph, New York, N. Y.; Riley, John W., Newport, R. I.; Richards, Walter E., Philadelphia; Rieger, William A., Newark, N. J.; Rising, Newell, Jersey City, N. J.; Robinson, William, New Brunswick, N. J.; Roos, Peter, Cristianstadt, Sweden; Rowe, James, Tattenham, England; Rusch, Frank, Dantsic, Germany; Rushworth, William, Burnley, England.

S.

Safford, Clarence E., Keene, N. H.; Salmin, Michael E., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Schwartz, George, Hanover, Germany; Schroeder, August, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Scott, Charles A., Orange, N. J.; Scully, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.; Seery, Joseph, Kildare, Ireland; Sellers, Walters, Chambersburg, Penn.; Shea, Jeremiah, Haverhill, Mass.; Shea, Patrick J., Kerry, Ireland; Shea, Thomas, New York, N. Y.; Shea, John J., New York; Sheridan, Owen, Longford, Ireland; Shillington, John H., Chicago, Ill.; Simmons, Alfred, Petersburg, Va.; Smith, Carl A., Hamburg, Germany; Smith, Nicholas J., Lynchburg, Va.; Stevenson, Nicholas, Norway; Sugisaki, Isa, Japan; Sutton, Frank, Galveston, Texas; Suzuki, Kashotore, Japan.

T.

Tabot, Frank C., Bath, Me.; Teackle, Harry, New York, N. Y.; Tehan, Daniel J., Rochester, N. Y.; Thompson, William H., Philadelphia; Thompson, George, Ionian Islands, Greece; Tigges, Frank B., Oelde, Germany; Tinsman, William H., Susquehanna, Penn.; Lodoresco, Constantin, Ibrial, Rumania; Toppin, Daniel G., Washington, D. C.; Troy, Thomas, Waterbury, Conn.; Tuhoey, Martin, Clare, Ireland; Turpin, John H., Smithfield, Va.

W.

Walsh, Joseph F., Boston; Wallace, John, Lowell, Mass.; Warren, John, Randolph, N. C.; Waters, Thomas J., Philadelphia; Webber, Martin V., Bar Harbor, Me.; White, Charles O., Georgetown, P. E. I.; White, John E., New York, N. Y.; Whiten, George M., Middleburg, Va.; White, Robert, Portsmouth, Va.; Wickstrom, John E., Helsigford, Finland; Williams, James, St. Thomas, W. I.; Williams, Henry, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Wilson, Albert, Stockholm, Sweden; Wilson, Robert, Glasgow; Wagner, Frederick, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Willis, Alonzo, Keyport, N. J.; Wilbur, Benjamin R., Philadelphia; Wilbur, George W., Red Bank, N. J.

Z.

Zeigler, John H., New Brunswick, N. J.

The detachment of United States marines assigned to the battleship Maine, according to the muster roll of January, comprised:

First Lieut. A. W Catlin.
First Lieut. A. W. Catlin.
Sergts. Michael Meehan and J. W. Brown.
Corps. J. R. Burns, Joseph Schoen, A. H. Richter, and F. G. Thompson.
Drummer, J. H. Dierking.
Fifer C. H. Newton.
Privates.—William Anthony, John Bennett, V. H. Botling, George Brosman, John Coffey, M. C. Downing, C. P. Galpin, C. V. German, C. E. Johnson, W. J. Jordan, E. T. Rean, Frank Kelly, G. M. Lamiette, Paul Loftus, P. A. Lesko, Joseph Lutz, John McDermott, William McDevitt, William McGuinness, Ed McKay, J. P. Lonshan, T. J. Newman, J. H. Roberts, H. E. Stock, James Strangman, E. B. Suman, E. B. Fimpany, Havan Horn, R. V. Warren, R. E. Wils.

THE FEELING IN MADRID.

Spanish Officials Express Sorrow and the Government Tenders Aid—Newspapers Sympathetic.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Captain General of Cuba, Gen. Blanco, has cabled to the authorities here that the disaster to the Maine was indisputably the result of an accident, and has sent a similar message to Washington.

The Government has expressed to Minister Woodford regrets for the catastrophe, adding that it feels special concern because it occurred in Spanish waters. An Admiral of the Spanish Navy, in full uniform, called on Minister Woodford and, in the name of the Minister of Marine and the entire Spanish Cabinet, informed him that the Government had telegraphed its representatives in Cuba to do everything possible for the men who were injured in the Maine disaster, and to do all in their power to promote the comfort of the survivors. A semi-official note was issued to-day, saying:

"The news of the disaster of the Maine has caused a painful impression in Madrid. It was at first feared that there had been some act of imprudence to which the catastrophe was attributable. Afterward, as the details arrived, the fears dispelled took the form of feelings of sympathy and sorrow for the misfortune which has occurred.

"The Captain General, the commandant of the Arsenal, the sailors of the cruiser Alfonso XII., the crews of the merchant vessels, and all the available forces hastened to succor the injured."

All the members of the Cabinet and of the Diplomatic Corps left cards at the American Legation to-day.

Admiral Chacon, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish Navy, in the course of an interview to-day, said: "The Maine had on board a new explosive based on gun cotton, manufactured by a special process. Such explosives are very dangerous, the slightest friction causing an explosion." He said he believed the disaster was due to that cause.

Gen. Woodford did not receive news of the loss of the Maine from Washington. His first intimation of it came from the Spanish Rear Admiral, who called at the United States Legation to express, in behalf of the Spanish Government, regret for the disaster.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, personally informed the Queen Regent of the loss of the Maine immediately after he received the news.

The Imparcial published an extra edition, saying that the news has produced a deep impression here.

The Epoca says: "Whatever the relations between Spain and the United States, Christian feelings and humanity compel us to regret the catastrophe. The spectacle of so many lives suddenly launched into eternity inspires compassion."

The Heraldo remarks: "Although the Americans try to represent us as a people devoid of virtues, we must face this horrible misfortune sincerely and express feelings of compassion. In the face of provocative Americans we shall always remain a proud people, but in the face of men in misfortune, of whatever nationality, our hearts are always full of pity."

El Dia expresses sorrow for the disaster, which it describes as a "very painful occurrence for Spain."

El Correo Español urges the Government to issue orders prohibiting the Vizcaya from visiting New York.

The Pennsylvania Limited for the West is the business man's train, because it is quick; the tourist's train, because it is a club on wheels; the pleasure-seeker's train, because it is luxurious; the ladies' train, because there is a maid to attend them.—Adv.

SITUATION FULL OF DANGER

Public Men Recognize Its Gravity If It Is Found that the Disaster Was Not Accidental.

MANY CONFLICTING OPINIONS

Public Men Loath to Admit the Torpedo Theory—Senator Hale Says It Will Prove a Sensation in Naval Circles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Maine incident formed the principal topic of consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at its meeting to-day. The affair was not officially before the committee, but it was, nevertheless, allowed to displace almost all other business. The opinion generally expressed by members of the committee in this informal conference was to the effect that the occurrence is one of very serious import, and that it may result in grave complications unless Spain can make it very plain that no Spaniard was in any way responsible for it. A prominent member of the committee said after the closing of the meeting that Spain would be expected to make an explanation that would entirely clear up the mystery, and that if she did not this country would have a right to demand such explanation. Most of the members of the committee refused, after the conference, to express any opinion concerning the occurrence. "It is too serious to talk about at present," said Senator Lodge, while Senator Cullom said: "I am too mad to talk about it," to which he added: "I can't see how the explosion could have been the result of an accident, and I think the time is rapidly approaching when this country must do something."

Senator Clark would only say: "It is singular that such accidents happen at such opportune times."

Mr. Boutelle, Chairman of the Naval Committee, offered the following resolution in the House, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has learned with profound sorrow of the great calamity which has caused the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and the appalling loss of more than 250 lives and the wounding of many others of the gallant defenders of our flag, and that the House expresses its sympathy for injured and its sincere condolences with the families of those who have lost their lives in the service of the Nation."

Before the question was put Mr. Bailey asked Mr. Boutelle if his committee was in possession of any information which threw any light upon the cause of the accident.

"I regret to say that we have no information," replied Mr. Boutelle, "upon which a conclusion could be based. My own impression, which may not be of value, is that it was an accidental occurrence."

Many Suspend Judgment.

The immense gravity of the situation in case later advices should show that the disaster was not purely accidental was admitted by all public men. Conservative public men in the face of the appalling catastrophe, the meagre information at hand, and its possible consequences, therefore declined to express any opinion at this time. Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, and members of the Naval Committee of the House, all said they preferred to await fuller information before expressing themselves. Mr. Hitt said it would be well for the public to follow the cue given by Capt. Sigsbee, and suspend judgment until the cause of the disaster was ascertained.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said that he had just come from an interview with the Secretary of the Navy, and that he felt confident that the Navy Department would institute a thorough investigation into the disaster. "There is no occasion," said the Senator, "for Congress to take the matter up. Surely something should be left to the department, and this is one of the things which, in my opinion, should be so left. It is, of course, impossible, from the information received, to say how the accident occurred, but I feel confident that the facts when developed will show that it was an accident. The Maine was, of course, prepared for action, in case action should be necessary, and had therefore many vulnerable points exposed. A battleship is little less than a volcano under the most favorable circumstances, and when legislating for the increase of the navy I always feel that a war vessel may prove to be almost as dangerous to those on board as to those whom it might engage in hostile conflict. For this reason I am sure the affair in Havana Harbor will prove a genuine sensation in naval circles, aside from any political aspect of it."

Congress Will Sustain the Navy.

The Senator expressed the opinion that Congress would take steps to prevent the decrease of the navy, but did not undertake to say that there would be immediate efforts to replace the Maine. He said that, whatever could have caused the catastrophe, he was sure that no friend of Spain could have been guilty of such conduct for the reason that if there had been no higher motive the act would have been a very foolish and foolhardy one. He said the Maine had cost, according to his recollection, between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Senator Fairbanks—The reports are so meagre that it is impossible to determine the cause of the explosion or locate the responsibility if any one is at fault. A thorough investigation doubtless will be instituted by the proper authorities. It is a most deplorable accident, and one which will awaken the most general sympathy.

Senator Warren of Wyoming—If it should develop that the Spanish had anything to do with the occurrence both the navy and the army ought to be summoned to take the matter up in earnest. If it should prove to be an accident, it should be carefully investigated, for it is high time that such accidents were brought to a close. It has apparently come to be true that our naval vessels cannot make any move, cannot go up a stream or down a stream or out to sea without grounding or having some other accident befall them. I hope, therefore, that no time will be lost in determining the cause and placing the responsibility for the occurrence, whether due to the hand of a foreigner or a member of our own forces.

A Rigid Inquiry Urged.

Senator Pasco—It is a deplorable occurrence, but it is impossible to say whether any one can be held responsible or blameworthy. Certainly a most rigid investigation should be made into the accident by the Navy Department, and if it should subsequently appear that legislative action is necessary, Congress should take the matter in hand. For the present, however, it is fair to presume that the President and Navy Department will take the proper steps in the matter.

Senator Platt of Connecticut expressed the opinion that the explosion would be found to be the result of an accident from within, and he doubted that any one could have planned and carried out a plot to bring about an explosion on the ship.

Ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina, who was a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate during his service, said that it was decidedly strange that American vessels have visited every port in the world and no accident befallen them, but that as soon as a vessel visited Havana this great disaster should occur. Gen. Butler was of the opinion that some bold man had gone aboard the Maine and placed a grenade with a slow match where it would explode the magazine. It was probable, he thought, that many people had been permitted to visit the warship and that some one of the visitors had carried a grenade aboard.

Senator Clay of Georgia—The presumption is that the Navy Department will give careful and thorough attention to the matter, and that it will make such report as it may deem necessary. If then it becomes necessary for Congress to act, I am sure there will be no hesitation in dealing with the matter. There is no proof that the Spanish are in any way responsible for this serious calamity, and we should be slow to make charges without proof to substantiate them. I therefore content myself with saying that this investigation is all that is needed for the present, and that this investigation should be rigid, letting the blame rest where it may.

Senator Burrows said he had no opinion to express in regard to the disaster, and said in his opinion the American people should and would calmly await the result of the investigation, which, no doubt, would be instituted at once to fix the responsibility. If the explosion was due to an accident, the responsibility would be with ourselves; but should it be shown beyond question that Spanish authority was responsible, there could be only one issue, and that would be an immediate declaration of war.

Senators Say It Was Treachery.

Senator Perkins of California, who has been a navigator all his life and knows thoroughly every detail in the construction and handling of great ships, says:

"I cannot conceive that such an explosion as that which is reported to have wrecked the Maine could have resulted from an accident. The chances, it seems to me, are 999 in 1,000 that the calamity did not result from accident.

"It has been suggested that the explosion might have occurred while ammunition was being handled, but that is scarcely credible, as ammunition on a warship lying at anchor is not handled at 10 o'clock at night. Then, too, the ammunition on a warship is fixed ammunition, which is not in contact with anything at all likely to produce an explosion.

"Every electric wire and every spark of fire on board the ship is far distant from the magazines, and there is no possibility of danger by those means being communicated to the ammunition. The discipline of both officers and men on the Maine, as well as on every other vessel, is such that the explosion could not have been caused by any action of any one of them.

"The magazines of the Maine and other ships of her class, and the mechanism which operates them, are constructed with all the nicety of a watch.

"By the simple pressure of an electric button, any magazine on board the vessel could be instantly submerged, and no fire could gain such headway as to endanger any of the magazines without discovery. That it was not an accident I feel assured, and that it was due to treachery I am convinced."

Senator Mills of the Committee on Foreign Relations expressed the opinion that the occurrence was the work of a torpedo. "I would not say," he said, "that the Spanish were responsible for it, but some one must have been who had free access to the waters of the bay. I don't think it could have been due to an accident, and I think Congress should immediately take the matter up for a thorough investigation."

Mr. Cummings Says a Torpedo.

Mr. Cummings of New York, a member of the Naval Committee, unhesitatingly gave it as his opinion that the ship had been blown up by a floating torpedo. "It would have been easy," said he, "for some one to have floated a torpedo down upon the ship as she lay at anchor. The torpedo would explode as it swung against the ship. I believe the Maine was blown up."

Mr. Cummings said it was more reasonable to suppose that the Maine had been blown up than that for the first time in our history one of our warships had blown up without external agency.

In speaking of the ease with which a torpedo could have been placed under the Maine, he recalled the occasion when Capt. Paul Boyton as a joke swam alongside a British warship in New York Harbor and attached a bogus torpedo to her protecting netting.

Senator Gorman of Maryland—It is a most appalling disaster, but no one attempts at this distance and before any more facts are given to place the responsibility. This will require careful inquiry, and I should not wish to express an opinion until it is made.

Senator Morrill.—In my opinion the occurrence is the result of an accident. I have no idea that any Spaniard had anything to do with it.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said it would be very hard to convince the American people that the explosion was an accident. He would not wish to express an opinion until further information was received.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the ex-Confederate cavalry commander, now a member of the House from Alabama, sent the following message to the President this afternoon:

"To the Hon., the President: In case of To the Hon., the President: In case of any trouble with Spain, remember that my tender of services is in the field to the War Department."

LOOKING FOR THE OLIVETTE.

Excitement at Key West—News of the Disaster in the Fleet.

KEY WEST, Feb. 16.—The notice received here that Capt. Sigsbee had telegraphed the Navy Department that he has sent the survivors from the Maine to this city by the Olivette increased the excitement caused by the loss of the ship. The Cubans were especially eager in discussing the subject and seemed disposed to fan the suspicion that there has been foul play at Havana. They commented particularly on the fact that the Spanish flag here was not displayed at half mast.

Commander Forsyth was very nervous about the Ericsson and the Cushing, the sea being very high, and was much relieved when the Ericsson got in from Tortugas with dispatches from Admiral Sicard in reply to those from Washington she had carried him.

Those on board the Ericsson say the news of the fate of the Maine was received by the fleet at first almost with incredulity, then with horror, and with the remark that the calamity is the "greatest in modern naval history, except perhaps the sinking of the Victoria."

Dr. Clendinin, United States Army, and a surgeon from the United States cruiser New York left here for Havana on the Mangrove, the lighthouse tender.

The Cuban population here is as much in doubt as to the cause of the disaster as all the rest of the people of this locality. Some persons believe the Spanish caused the explosion, and all people here seem to think the disaster will in some way result in ending the Cuban question.

AN OPINION BY HIRAM MAXIM.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Hiram Stevens Maxim, Chief Engineer and Director of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Guns and Ammunition Company, commenting upon the loss of the Maine, says:

"A torpedo, exploded under the Maine, would, if in close contact, be liable to ignite the inflammables inside by concussion; but the character of the hole in the bottom would show whether the primary explosion was inside or outside."

Gen. Drake Ready to Fight.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 16.—Gen. J. Madison Drake of this city, when he learned of the destruction of the Maine, promptly telegraphed the following message to Trenton:

Gov. Foster M. Voorhees:

I offer 1,000 volunteers for service in Cuba; will serve without pay or pension.

J. MADISON DRAKE,
Commanding Veteran Zouaves.

Lieut. Nixon on the Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Lieut. Lewis Nixon, designer of the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon, who is an expert on naval construction and armament, said to-day that in his opinion it would be possible for spontaneous combustion to have caused the explosion in the magazine of the battleship Maine. Lieut. Nixon thinks the explosion may possibly have occurred in a magazine close to a coal bunker.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night till 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

Manhattan and Bronx.

6:40 A. M.—133 Essex Street; Morris Wilister; no damage.
10:00 A. M.—29 East Seventy-sixth Street; Franklin Brien; no damage.
1:55 P. M.—110 Wall Street; D. Wilson; damage slight.
5:40 P. M.—6 Doyers Street; Joseph Sullivan; damage $400.
6:00 P. M.—344 East Forty-fifth Street; Louis Berger; no damage.
6:45 P. M.—249 West Fifty-fifth Street; Charles Dunn; damage $5.
10:15 A. M.—194 Mott Street; occupant unknown; no damage.
7:25 P. M.—939 Tremont Avenue; Henry Ryker; damage $5.

Borough of Queens.

12:15 A. M.—201 Elm Street; John Michael; damage $3,000.
3:00 A. M.—Orchard Street, between Cross and Myrtle Avenues; Charles Frend; damage $2,500.

Borough of Richmond.

6:00 P. M.—Jewett Avenue, West New Brighton; damage $50.
7:00 P. M.— Barge Dexter, foot of Franklin Avenue, New Brighton; damage $300; owner unknown.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WESTERLY, R. I., Feb. 16.—The Potter block was burned to-night. Loss, $50,000.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Feb. 16.—The Middletown Block, on Main Street, in the upper stories of which is the Windsor Hotel, was damaged to the extent of $20,000 by fire this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The Philadelphia and Reading freight station at Front and Noble Streets was destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with a large quantity of merchandise. Loss, about $100,000.

VIEWS AT THE NAVY YARD

Conflicting Opinions as to the Cause of the Maine Disaster Expressed by Officers.

CONSTRUCTOR BOWLES TALKS

He Thinks that the Explosion Was Probably Caused by Some Force from the Outside of the Warship.

When the news of the destruction of the Maine reached the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning it caused intense excitement. The opinions of the officers there varied as to the cause of the disaster, and while some contended that it was purely accidental and arose from conditions over which no one had control, others believed the explosion was the result of a plot, and that some one had placed a bomb containing high explosives alongside the vessel. The latter idea, however, was scouted by the majority of the officers, who said that such an act would not be attempted owing to the fact that the Spanish warship Alfonso XII. was anchored near the Maine, and was likely to be in danger from any such disaster to the American ship.

From early morning until the navy yard closed, there was a steady stream of people who visited the office of Rear Admiral Bunce to ascertain the names of the injured and dead. Many of these were the relatives and friends of the officers and men on the Maine. They were disappointed, as no official report had been sent to the yard. They were told to send to the Navy Department at Washington for information. Admiral Bunce is in Washington and will not return for several days. Capt. G. W. Sumner is in charge of the yard in his absence.

One or Two Explosions?

Among the officers who discussed the disaster there was much stress laid on the question whether there was one or two explosions. It is asserted that this was a matter of great importance. All the officers interviewed said positively that the Maine was not destroyed by a submarine mine placed in the harbor for the purpose of defense. It was pointed out that the Spanish authorities would not place a mine where it would hazzard the safety of their own vessels. It was thought by many that the real cause of the disaster would not be known until divers could make a complete examination of the damaged parts of the ship or until she is raised.

Many officers believe that it would have been impossible for the magazines of the Maine to explode, except from some tremendous shock. They base their belief on the situation and construction of the magazines.

"It would be impossible for any explosion to occur in these magazines unless it was caused by shock from a previous explosion," said one of the officers attached to the Ordnance Department, "nor can I imagine any bomb being placed at the side of the vessel sufficiently powerful to cause the damage that has been done. If the disaster was caused by a torpedo, the vessel would have gone to the bottom almost immediately. The zone of destruction of a bomb would not be sufficient in itself to cause such great damage as happened; yet the shock of its explosion might have caused the fixed ammunition in the magazines for the smaller guns to explode. This, of course, would happen to the ammunition in the magazine nearest to the bomb. It may be that the boiler used in supplying steam for the electric plant exploded and caused sufficient shock to explode the fixed ammunition.

"The powder used in the large guns is practically free from danger, excepting when it comes in contact with higher explosives, such as fulminate of mercury, used in the electric primers."

Instructor Bowles's Ideas.

Naval Constructor Bowles had a decidedly different opinion. He is one of the best constructors in the navy, and is not only familiar with the make-up of the Maine, but knows every ship in the United States Navy as well as many of those in the foreign navies.

"The only disaster of this kind that I ever heard of on board a warship in recent years," he said, "was due to an explosion of paint. Such a thing would be impossible on the Maine as all explosive materials used in the paint are kept in chests on the deck, and these are kept locked and guarded when not in use. The theory that the Maine was wrecked by an explosion in her magazines seems to me to be nonsense. I have no definite opinion to offer, but I cannot understand how an explosion could have accidently happened. The magazines are opened every day, and the temperature taken. The entrance to them is from the deck under the guns, and when they are not in use they are kept locked, and the keys are in possession of the commanding officer. They are also carefully guarded, and some of the officers are quartered near them.

"It is scarcely possible that guncotton could have caused the disaster. Only a few pounds are kept dry on the vessels. The war heads of the torpedoes are loaded with it, but it is kept wet. These heads are taken out every month and examined. The moisture evaporates slowly, and they are soaked in distilled water at regular intervals.

"The explosion, I am convinced, was due to nothing in the ship, but was caused by some external force. The rapidity with which the vessel sank shows that the force must have been a most powerful one and could have come only from an explosion of either magazine or torpedo. The Maine was one of the best protected ships in the navy, and unless there was some gross negligence on the part of the crew it would be impossible for the magazines to have exploded.

"There was nothing of an explosive nature within about sixty feet of her bow, and if the explosion occurred there, as it is said to have, it was caused by some outside force. This is of great importance, and seemingly proves as far as we know that the explosion was not caused on the ship.

No Possibility of Fire.

"The possibility of a fire on board the vessel having been the cause of the disaster is an impossibility. In order to have caused so disastrous an explosion it would have had to occur in the magazines, and in view of the fact that all parts of the ship were connected with an automatic electric fire alarm, which had always given satisfaction, that the magazines were constantly guarded and locked, and that there was nothing in them to catch fire, nothing of the kind could hapen.

"Apparatus for flooding both the magazines and coal bunkers have been fitted to them, so that in case of fire from any cause water could be poured into them promptly. None of the boilers were near enough to the magazines for the heat to be communicated to them. Until the official report is received we can only guess at the cause, but I feel convinced that the explosion was not inside the vessel."

From the papers on file at the navy yard it was learned that only slight repairs had been made to the Maine while she was at this station. The most recent of those repairs were made in June last. Since then the ship has been with the squadron, and has not been overhauled. It was said that the boilers needed repairs, and this would lend color to the theory that one of the boilers exploded. The shock from such an explosion would be sufficient to set off the fixed ammunition in the forward magazine.

Powder That Is Dangerous.

One officer said: "The brown prismatic powder is not dangerous, but the black, soft powder used in charging the fixed ammunition must be handled with the greatest care, especially when it is put into the brass shells to which the primers have been fitted. It requires only a slight shock to discharge it, and I believe it is partly the cause for the disaster to the Maine."

Capt. Sumner, acting commandant of the yard in the absence of Admiral Bunce, when seen said: "I cannot express an opinion as to the cause of the explosion. We know nothing official here."

One of the officers who was until recently attached to the Maine, and is now stationed at the yard said: "It is impossible for me to understand how an explosion to cause the loss of the ship could have happened. The Maine was one of the finest vessels in the navy, and everything about her was perfectly safe. The magazine we closed at 4 P. M. after being thoroughly inspected, and the keys were turned over to the Executive Officer by the gunner. We carried only about sixty pounds of steam while in harbor, and the boilers were in good condition. Everything of an explosive nature was put in a place of safety. Some of the dry guncotton was stowed above the superstructure. The explosion, in my opinion, was from outside of the ship, and the material used must have been of a more powerful nature than that used by our Government."

WARD LINE'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

Steamers, Piers, and Tugs Placed at the Government's Disposal.

The officials of the Ward Line of steamers took prompt action yesterday in offering assistance to the Government in caring for the dead and wounded sailors of the Maine. As soon as the news of the explosion reached the company's New York offices yesterday, President H. B. Booth, General Manager Alfred G. Smith, and R. A. Smith held a conference, at the end of which a telegram was sent to President McKinley and another to Secretary Long, placing at their disposal the Ward Line steamship Washington, now in the harbor of Havana, and the Vigilancia, now on her way to Havana.

All the facilities of the Ward Line in the Cuban capital, piers, docks, tugs, &c., were also offered for the use of the Government. The vessels can be used as temporary transports to Key West or any other part for the sailors of the Maine, or for any other purpose desired, and for as long as the Government wants them.

FEELING AT BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Officers There Regard the Maine Disaster as an Accident.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—There was but one sentiment expressed at the navy yard this morning in relation to the disaster to the battleship Maine. It was a feeling that it was due to accident and to no other cause.

"This accident, for I cannot consider it other than an accident," said one of the officers, "recalls the blowing up of the British gunboat Doterel in the Straits of Magellan a few years ago. How it happened was never known and never will be known. That the bow was blown to pieces is no indication that the explosion came from without, as nothing else could have happened had her forward magazine exploded."

Mr. Cleveland's Advice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, when seen this afternoon in reference to the Maine disaster, said he was greatly shocked and grieved over the accident. He was not familiar enough with the facts to make any statement, but said that the public should accept the accident theory as the true one until the cause of the explosion was explained by investigation.

DE LOME SAILS AWAY.

A Few Friends and Spanish Residents See Him Off on the Britannic.

Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ex-Minister to the United States from Spain, quit this country yesterday morning, sailing for his native land with his wife and two boys on the White Star Line steamship Britannic. The family arrived at the steamer's pier at 10:30 o'clock from the Hotel St. Marc. Four staterooms had been reserved for them on the steamer, besides a private reception room, where they received a number of friends. There was no demonstration other than a friendly one on the pier or on the steamer.

The reception room contained a number of floral emblems sent by friends of Señor de Lome and his wife. One of these presented to Señora de Lome was from Miss Pauncefote, eldest daughter of the British Ambassador, who called at the steamer to see the family off. Consul General Arturo Baldasano was also present.

A delegation was present from the Spaniards' meeting held last Saturday when resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the ex-Minister, and commending him for writing the letter which spoke insultingly of President McKinley. The resolutions inscribed in an album and signed by the Spaniards at the meeting were presented to Señor de Lome by Señor Rafael Navarro, who spoke a few words expressive of sympathy and esteem. The ex-Minister thanked the delegation for the commendations of the Spaniards, and said he hoped to retain their good will. Among those present were Antonia and Arturo Cuyas, Jose Garcia, Jose Maria Menendez, C. Venduro del Solar, Emilio M. Castillo, President of the Spanish Benevolent Society, and Mrs. Sarrano, his daughter.

Señor de Lome had been guarded throughout the night at his hotel by two Central Office detectives, who stated yesterday morning that there had not been the slightest necessity for their presence during the night. These officers were replaced by two others yesterday morning, who followed the ex-Minister's party to the steamship pier in a cab, keeping a few yards behind the carriage. There was no demonstration on the way, and few persons, if anybody, recognized de Lome. Lieut. Sobral, a Spanish officer and friend of the family, was in the carriage with Señor and Señora de Lome. Señor de Lome refused to talk to reporters or transmit any statement bearing upon his plans for the future or to discuss the destruction of the United States vessel Maine in Havana Harbor.

As the Britannic backed out of her dock at noon the little group of friends waved farewell to the de Lomes, and as the latter waved adieu to America a young man was seen to step out on deck and wave a small American flag.

AT THE JUNTA'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Cubans in this city were apparently as much interested and concerned yesterday over the destruction of the Maine as Americans themselves, and there were many excited callers at the quarters of the Junta in New Street, who went there to inquire if there was any intelligence from Cuban sources and to seek the opinions of their leaders. Dr. J. D. Castillo, who is in charge at the Junta in the absence of T. Estrada Palma, and who was spokesman there yesterday, said:

"We are just as anxiously waiting as the American public to find out the truth of the matter. I cannot conceive that any Spaniard would blow up 500 men in the service of a nation with which his country was at peace. In time of war all is different. The whole affair is to me enshrouded in mystery. But it is very strange that the explosion should have occurred at night. I do not know what to think.

"It is an undoubted fact that there was great excitement among the people of Havana, intensified by the de Lome letter and the report right on top of it of three filibustering expeditions from this country. If the destruction of the Maine was the work of a fanatic or a fiend, he must have got his explosives from some of the Government magazines, for no private individual in Havana could have had in his possession such a quantity of explosive material. As I said, he must have got them from official quarters—either by theft or by the connivance of some hot-headed officer.

"The Maine, at anchor as she was, could not have struck a submerged torpedo, for there were none in the water near her. If there has been a plot, rest assured that it will all come out. We hope to have trustworthy news of our own in relation to this terrible affair to-morrow morning."

HOW THE MAINE ENTERED PORT

Letter from One of Her Crew Gives a Graphic Description of the Warship's Arrival at Havana.

READING, Penn., Feb. 16.—Harry Andrews, carriage painter of this city, to-day received a letter from his brother, Frank Andrews, who has been a seaman on the Maine for the past three years. It was written on board the ill-fated battleship, and describes how she entered Havana Harbor, fully prepared for action should she have been fired on.

"When orders were received to proceed to Havana," he says, "we saw that all our guns were in good order, cylinders filled, shot and shell out, and the decks almost cleared for action. Everything was ready for business, and we turned in for a couple of hours' sleep. We sighted Cuba at daylight, and all hands were soon on deck. We had heard the Spaniards would fire on us, so we were prepared to return it with interest. Our orders were to enter Havana and it had to be done, so there was no half-way about anything of this outfit.

"As we steamed in under the guns of Morro Castle we calculated how long it would take us to silence it. Our turret guns' crews were standing at their guns under the turrets, out of sight of course, while the rest of the crew was lounging around the deck, but at the first shot from the Spanish they would soon have found their places, and we could have shown them one of the neatest Yankee tricks that was ever played. However, nothing happened and we steamed in and moved to a buoy.

"We kept the ship ready for action until United States Consul General Lee came on board. He looked around, and planking his foot down on deck, exclaimed, 'At last.'

"We still keep our ammunition ready and stand night watches, ready for business at a moment's notice."

Mr. Andrews also stated that a number of other Pennsylvania boys were on the Maine.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Fortification Bill Passed in the Senate After a Discussion on Coast Defenses.

TELLER TALKS OF COMING WAR

Wants This Country to be Prepared for Any Emergency—Urges that We Should Intervene in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate today passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill. Two amendments to the measure reported by the committee were made, one adding $25,000 to the item for sea walls and embankments, and the other increasing the appropriation for powder and projectiles from $650,618 to $950,618.

In the discussion of the bill many Senators took the ground that the appropriation should be for the full amount of the estimates by the War Department, instead of about $4,000,000, as proposed in the bill.

In the course of a statement concerning the bill Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) said the Committee on Appropriations was unanimous in its action in increasing the aggregate sum appropriated by the House bill. Every member of the committee was in favor of peace, but all realized that the best way to preserve peace was to be prepared for war.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) thought the appropriation should be increased so that there should be no more talk about the defenceless condition of the coasts.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) opposed the increase, saying the country could not, in view of the present condition of finances, afford it.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) advocated a steady policy looking to the proper defense of seacoast cities.

Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.) thought the sum fixed by the committee the proper amount. The indications, he thought, were strong for a general war, and while the United States might escape by drawing its head into its shoulders, like a turtle, still, as a great Nation, it should be prepared for any emergency.

Here Mr. Teller made an evident allusion to the condition of affairs in Cuba, saying it was our plain duty when a nation was conducting a war upon our borders contrary to international law and the rules of humanity, to step to the front and tell that nation it must desist, let the consequences be to us what they might. We would despise a strong man who would not defend a weak child from a brute, and on the same principle a great nation would be expected to defend an abused people under the same circumstances.

Mr. Teller also spoke incidentally of the Hawaiian question, and said if the United States wanted to become anything more a hermit nation and escape war only by submitting to insults, it would have to prepare itself to take part in the affairs of the world. Hence he was in favor of a liberal allowance for ships and for coast defenses sufficient to maintain the dignity and honor of the Republic.

He not only wanted to provide the ships, but he believed in sending them where they were needed for the protection of our people, and occasionally where their presence was demanded for the interest of the human race; to a country, for instance, which would starve its own people in the conduct of a war which was opposed to all the accepted tenets of modern civilization and justice.

HOUSE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Debate on It Opened by Mr. Henderson of Iowa—Vote to be Taken Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House today entered upon the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, which was reported by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the Nelson bill, passed by the Senate at the extra session. Under the order made the debate upon the measure is to continue until 4 o'clock on Saturday, when the vote shall be taken. The debate attracted little attention, the interest of the members being entirely absorbed by the disaster to the Maine. At times the halls of the House were almost deserted.

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opened the debate, and gave an explanation of the provisions of the bill.

Confidence, he said, was essential to the credit system, and confidence would be strengthened greatly and credit extended in consequence of the passage of the pending bill, which would supersede the adverse State insolvency laws. In Mr. Henderson's opinion, the debtor classes of the country would be benefited by untold millions of dollars as the result of the passage of the law.

Mr. Henderson gave in detail the steps to be taken by a voluntary bankrupt who desired to secure the benefits of the bill. In summing up he said:

"In general terms it may be said that under the provisions of this bill the honest bankrupt will be treated with consideration, and within a reasonable time be discharged; that the dishonest bankrupt will be explicitly charged with his wrongdoing, deliberately tried, and immediately punished; that the estate will be as quickly reduced to cash as possible, and distributed to the creditors; that creditors will have an opportunity at each stage of the proceedings to be heard in favor of or in opposition to any proposed proceeding; that the claims of creditors will be carefully scrutinized, and such as are just will be promptly allowed at trivial expense, and such as are unjust will be rejected; that inexpensive arbitrations and compromise will be substituted for expensive litigation, and, all in all, that the misfortunes of men as relating to bankruptcy will be assuaged as far as possible."

Mr. Underwod, (Dem., Ala.,) opened for the opposition. The other speakers were Messrs. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) and Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) against the bill, and Messrs. Lanhan, (Dem., Texas,) and Burke, (Dem., Texas,) in favor of it.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Speech in the Senate by Mr. Morrill Against the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Morrill of Vermont occupied the entire time of the executive session of the Senate to-day with a speech opposing the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

There was more than usual interest in the speech, owing both to the advanced age of the Senator and to the fact that he is the only Republican Senator who has so far spoken in opposition to the treaty. He read from manuscript, and received the careful attention of all Senators present.

Mr. Morrill's speech was intended to show that the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands would be against both good policy and the traditions of this country.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President to-day nominated Eugene L. Dorsey of Indiana to be Supervising Inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth District.

FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION SEIZED.

Material Sent from Jamaica as Cement for Transshipment.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, (via Bermuda,) Feb. 16.—A filibustering expedition destined for Cuba has been intercepted by the authorities and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized.

The American schooner Cora M., Capt. Mitchell, last reported at Wilmington, N. C., is implicated. The seized material was shipped from Kingston as casks of cement for transshipment to the Cora M.

WOODFORD GETS SPAIN'S REPLY.

El Correo Says the de Lome Incident is Regarded as Closed.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—El Correo, the Government organ, announces that United States Minister Woodford to-night received Spain's reply concerning the de Lome letter, and it adds that the incident is regarded as terminated.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

WIND'S WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

Many Vessels Driven Ashore and Ferry Traffic Delayed—Man Blown from a Roof May Die.

The windstorm which swept over the New Jersey and Long Island coasts yesterday caused widespread damage, both in the city and in the harbor. At 2:30 A. M. the wind had attained a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. During the day it attained a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour. The temperature gradually lowered, until at 11 o'clock last night the thermometer stood at 15 degrees, and was still falling.

Many of the ferryboats had difficulty in reaching their slips, and nearly all were running behind time. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad transfer tug No. 7, with a float on either side, carrying freight cars, was driven ashore on the north end of Blackwell's Island yesterday morning. One of the floats was gotten off during the forenoon, but owing to low tide, caused by the tremendous west winds, the remaining vessels remained fast throughout the day.

The tugs R. J. Moran, De Witt Ivins, and P. H. Wise, each with two scows bound for the dumping grounds off Coney Island, were caught in the storm at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The Moran shipped a sea which twisted off her rudder head, rendering her helpless and compelling her Captain to cast his tow adrift. One of the Ivins's scows broke away. She took her remaining tow into Gravesend Bay and put to sea after the Moran's scows. They were finally picked up with their crews, two men each, twenty miles off Far Rockaway. The tug P. H. Wise put into Staten Island with her scows, and then towed the disabled Moran into port. The tug John A. Bowker meantime had picked up at sea the drifting scow that had broke away from the Ivins. A dozen other vessels of various kinds went ashore during the day, and more or less damage was sustained by each.

In the city the damage to property and danger to life was scarcely less than at sea. Telephone wires, signs, flag staffs, and chimneys were blown down throughout the city. The high wind yesterday afternoon blew Joseph Geaycci, an Italian shoemaker, from the roof of the three-story house in which he lives, at 235 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg. He descended through an opening between the house and another and fell in an alley. His head was cut, two ribs were fractured, and he received internal injuries and will probably die.

Miss E. A. Richards, forty years old, of 648 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and rendered unconscious shortly after noon. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss M. E. Richards. They were crossing Pine Street at Broadway when struck by a gust of wind, which felled them both to the ground.

An eighteen-foot cross was blown from the steeple of St. Theresa's Catholic Church, Rutgers and Henry Streets, shortly after noon. It shattered the sidewalk where it fell, and narrowly missed a party of girls.

The wind continued with unabated fury long past midnight. The storm was central off the New England coast last night.

TWO TUG MEN DROWNED.

The Frankie Sank in the Bay—Castleton's Crew Saved Two.

Overcome by the high winds and heavy seas in the upper bay yesterday morning, the tugboat Frankie foundered and went to the bottom. Her Captain, Nicholas Frank of 129 President Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Crocker of 103 Third Place, the engineer and owner, were lost.

The other two members of her crew of four, Arnold Petersen, the deckhand, of 76 Day Street, Stapleton, and James O'Brien of 76 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, the fireman, were rescued in an exhausted condition and with great difficulty by the crew and passengers of the Staten Island ferryboat Castleton.

The Castleton, Capt. Braisted, was about half way between Staten Island and Governors Island, bound for the Battery on her 7:10 A. M. trip, when she sighted the tug. The ferryboat had been having a hard time in the heavy wind and sea, and her decks were being repeatedly swept by the waves. The Frankie was making signals of distress about a quarter of a mile to the northwest.

Capt. Braisted, immediately shaped his career for the tug, but before he could get close to her the little vessel was seen to heel over to a giant wave. Her lee rails were submerged, and before she could right herself she was struck broadside on by a second sea, and sank. Two men were seen struggling in the water by the crew and passengers of the Castleton. A boat was lowered, but it was almost immediately capsized, and time was lost in righting it.

While this was being done many of the passengers, both men and women, rushed into the cabins for life preservers, which they threw toward the men struggling in the icy water, and who were becoming exhausted. A rope was finally procured, and one end of it thrown to Peterson, who grasped it and was pulled aboard. The lifeboat soon afterward reached O'Brien, and rescued him just as he was becoming unexhausted. Both men were completely exhausted.

The Castleton stood by the spot where the tug had gone down for ten minutes, but no trace of any other member of the crew was seen. Both the drowned men leave families.

The Frankie was of 32.81 tons register, and was valued at $7,000.

Blizzard in New England.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The second great storm of the month reached New England this morning. The wind came from the west and gained in energy as it approached this section. About eighteen inches of snow fell in Vermont and some parts of Maine. The storm amounted to a blizzard at many points, a westerly wind sweeping along at the rate of from forty-five to fifty-six miles an hour. It blew forty miles an hour in Boston harbor. The stations on the Massachusetts coast report a fearful gale. A blinding snowstorm has prevailed all day, making it impossible to discern vessels from the shore. The storm has placed an embargo on most outward-bound shipping.

Steamer Ericsson Sunk; Life Lost.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 16.—The new steamer Ericsson of the Ericsson Freight and Passenger Line, which plies between Philadelphia and Baltimore, lies in ten feet of water in the Delaware River off this city. She went down about 6:45 o'clock this morning as a result of the high wind. Sixty passengers were on board, all of whom, with the exception of one man, were rescued. The list of passengers was locked up in the purser's room, and the name of the missing man cannot be learned.

Wall at Clinton, Mass., Collapses.

CLINTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—In the windstorm this morning the rear wall of the Cannon Theatre building, a four-story structure, collapsed. No one was injured. The building was completed last month at a cost of $58,000 and was only partly occupied.

Snowstorm in Northern New York.

MALONE, Feb. 16.—A blizzard more fierce than the memorable one of Feb. 1 has been raging for the last ten hours throughout Northern New York. A foot of snow has fallen, which is being piled into high drifts, and traffic is very much impeded.

Roof Off in Meriden.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—The roof of the Meriden Bronze Company's building, which contained about 5,000 square feet, was blown off in the high wind to-day. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY WATER

Board of Public Improvements Considers a Contract with the Citizens' Company.

PRESIDENT BOWLEY OBJECTS

He Declares the Scheme Would Waste Money and Contradicts Commissioner Dalton and His Deputy, Fitch—Final Action Postponed.

A rather spirited discussion enlivened the proceedings of the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. The subject of discussion was a contract drawn up between Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton for the City of New York on the one side and the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown on the other. President Bowley of the Borough of Queens strongly objected to the terms of the contract, and said he was able to show that the city would get the worst end of the deal if it was entered into. Commissioner Dalton and Chief Engineer Birdsall favored the contract, as did Deputy Commissioner Fitch of Queens and Commissioner Holahan.

President Grout of Brooklyn asked questions of Mr. Birdsall and Mr. Fitch, and they acknowledged that the water supply for which under the contract the city would have to pay the private company $200,000 in three years could be secured if the city erected its own plant, in perpetuity, for an outlay of $150,000. Despite these statements there was an evident desire to sign the contract in behalf of the city, and it was only in deference to Commissioner Kane's motion that further consideration of the matter was adjourned for one week.

Men Behind the Company.

The Citizens' Water Supply Company was organized June 1, 1893. It obtained several more or less elastic franchises from the Legislature at the same time as the Huckleberry Road plan and other like schemes were carried through. The company erected a plant, and has supplied Newtown with water. For about two years it has been trying to obtain a foothold in Long Island City, where the water supply is notoriously inadequate, despite the exertions of the company controlled by ex-Mayor Gleason. Lucien Knapp and Frederick Bowley said yesterday that the people behind the company were Cord Meyer and John E. Backus, Deputy Commissioner of Bridges in Queens County. Both men are Democrats and close to the powers that be.

The contract which Mr. Dalton asked the board to sign said, among other things:

The Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown agrees within thirty days to connect its water mains in Newtown with the mains in Long Island City, and agrees to furnish pure and wholesome water at a pressure of 140 feet above tidewater, or such pressure as the city may require, and agrees to furnish 500,000 gallons daily within thirty days. And if it shall be desirable to increase said company's water supply to enable it to supply to the city the desired quantity of water, it is hereby given the authority of the city so to do.

The City of New York hereby agrees that after execution and delivery of this contract, and as fast as mains are laid to distribute the same, it will accept from the said company all of the pure and wholesome water which the said water company will so furnish and supply to the City of New York, providing the quantity of water so furnished shall not exceed 3,000,000 gallons per day, and that it will accept such additional quantity of water as may, from time to time, be designated by the Commissioner of Water Supply, and as shall be so furnished by the said water company.

For this service the city agrees to pay to the said water company $65 per million gallons for three years.

Mr. Bowley Speaks Out.

It was apparently the first that President Bowley had heard of the scheme. It was introduced by a resolution asking the Municipal Assembly to authorize the expenditure of $75,000 to connect the mains of Newtown with those of Long Island City. After the resolution was adopted, the contract was read, and Mr. Bowley protested vigorously. He said that a like offer had been made to the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City several times in the last few years, and that the price then asked for the water was $50 per million gallons, and the company was willing to pay for the laying of the mains.

Commissioner Dalton retorted by presenting the report of Engineer George W. Birdsall, which recommended the acceptance of the contract and practically said that only through the Citizens' Water Supply Company could the present conditions in the water supply of Long Island City be remedied.

Mr. Bowley demanded delay. "I will guarantee," he said, "that from its present arrangements Long Island City can get all the water needed until such time as the city can supply it. I am opposed to private contracts. I was elected on a platform providing for municipal ownership of franchises, and I object to this contract, which practically gives away a franchise. There are several men ready to contract to furnish us all the water we want without making us pay exorbitant prices."

Commissioner Kane moved that, out of respect to Mr. Bowley, as President of Queens, the matter be laid over for one week.

"Just give us a week; that's all I ask," said Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Dalton interrupted: "Here is a petition from Long Island City, signed by many citizens asking for immediate action."

"What do petitions amount to?" asked Mr. Bowley, sharply. "In twenty-four hours I can get up a petition to have any man on this board hanged. You know what petitions are. Don't let us rush any scheme like this through."

Mr. Fitch Questioned.

Deputy Commissioner Fitch of Queens, first declaring that he had no interest in any water company, spoke strongly in favor of accepting the terms of the Citizens' Company. He said many complaints had been received on the quality and quantity of Long Island City water, and more water was needed.

President Grout asked Mr. Fitch if he would furnish the board with a statement of the capital stock of the several water companies and report next week if the Citizens' was one of the companies that got contracts in December for the new city to assume.

Mr. Fitch declined to furnish any information as to the capital stock, but said he would be glad to furnish any information in his power about water and water contracts.

"How much would it cost," asked Mr. Grout, "for the city to put in its own water plant to furnish Long Island City with water?"

"About $150,000," said Mr. Fitch.

"And how much will it cost to deal with the Citizens' Company for three years?"

"About $200,000," was the reply.

"Well, why should we pay that amount to the company when we can supply ourselves for so much less?"

Mr. Fitch hesitated a moment, and Commissioner Dalton explained that the need of water was urgent, and that it would take at least two years for the city to erect a plant. It was decided to let the matter lie over till next week.

Mr. McCartney and the Streets.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning obtained the board's approval of a resolution asking the Municipal Assembly to designate what streets shall be cleaned after a snowstorm. In a long report, in which he referred to "the bitter, and, as I think, unfair criticism that has been indulged in by some newspapers," Mr. McCartney explained that the work of snow removal so far had been done under a contract executed by Col. Waring. He went on to show that it is impossible to clean all the streets of the city with the money at the command of the department, and in order that he might not be accused of discriminating against some sections of the city, he wished the Municipal Assembly to say from what streets it wished the snow cleared.

Controler Coler sent a request to the board for the transfer of Assistant Engineer Clayton of the Brooklyn Department of Sewers to the Finance Department. The request was referred to the Mayor.

Commissioner Keating asked the board to pass upon a resolution to regulate and pave One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, from Eleventh Avenue to King's Bridge Road. All the borough Presidents objected to the board taking action upon the matter until the Corporation Counsel had decided as to the jurisdiction of the local boards, and it was laid over.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

WHEAT FLURRY IN CHICAGO

May Delivery Bid Up to 103 3-8, the Highest Price Reached Since 1891.

SHORTS COULD NOT COVER

Leiter Brokers Buy All the July Wheat Offered—Armour Reported Close Pressed—Charles Counselman on the European Situation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Shorts in wheat caught it hard to-day. May was bid up to 103⅜ and closed at 103¼, an advance of 3¾ to 3⅜. July, hitherto quiet, also moved up as much as May. The May price is the highest reached for that delivery since 1891. It was almost altogether a "scare" market, shorts being thoroughly alarmed over the Leiter grip on wheat. They found great difficulty in covering.

A feature was the buying near the close by Leiter brokers of all the July offered. Trouble for shorts in wheat was indicated on the curb before the regular opening. May was bid up to $1 on rumors of large engagements of wheat for shipment to Lisbon and talk of a reduction of the Portugal grain duty.

Opening prices of May wheat ranged from 99⅞ cents to $1, compared with yesterday's closing price of 99⅝ to 99¾ cents. There was a perfect rush of shorts to cover at once, but, as was the case yesterday, almost no wheat was offered for sale. Inside of fifteen minutes bids had been raised to 101¼. This was above call price, and for the first time wheat came on the market in considerable quantities, mostly offering against those privileges. Though everything offered was taken, prices sagged off to 100½, and the excitement, which had been intense, died down to a certain extent.

It was evident the trade was thoroughly alarmed over the apparently unshakable hold Joseph Leiter has on May wheat, and an official announcement that he had contracted for the moving of 1,500,000 bushels of his wheat to the seaboard with the promised movement of 3,000,000 bushels more served to increase the anxiety of shorts to get out. This, in fact, seemed to be the only factor in trading.

Apparently no attention was paid to the news of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, and the usual news was colorless. Liverpool was ⅜@⅝d higher at the close. Northwest receipts were 250 cars, against 348 a week ago and 165 last year. Chicago receipts were 49 cars, 10 of which graded contract. The day's clearances from Atlantic ports amounted to 300,000 bushels.

For some time the market fluctuated nervously on a narrow amount of trading, but about noon it commenced to advance again, and on this advance outsiders made their influence felt. Traders who have been heavy sellers here against purchases in New York were forced to "unstraddle." Northwest shorts also came into the market and helped make things interesting.

About half an hour from the close July jumped into sudden activity. It had previously been lagging at around 86⅞ cents, but heavy buying sent prices flying, and most of the July offered was taken by the Leiter brokers. At the close July had advanced to 89½ cents. May, in the meantime, had been bid up to $1.03⅜ and was bringing $1.03¼ as the closing bell sounded. On the curb after the regular session it sold as high as $1.05½.

The Post to-day says: "Joseph Leiter has securely cornered the May wheat market, plays fast and loose with the fears of a tremendous short interest, and is showing himself to be by all odds the most remarkable factor ever encountered in the local market. Once more the battle between Armour and Leiter is being witnessed.

Vague rumors from the Northwest showing that some big forces were at work there, revealed themselves to-day in the shape of facts. Armour sent his brokers to the Northwest section some days ago to buy all the cash wheat in sight. It is held that Armour wants to return an equivalent for the wheat, which, despite his denials, it is asserted he borrowed from Peavey to deliver to Leiter on December contracts. No sooner did Leiter hear of this flank movement than he began to plan a coup.

To-day instructions were forwarded to all of Leiter's brokers in the Northwest to follow up Armour's agents and bid 2 to 4 cents higher than Armour on all wheat offered to the latter. Although Armour denies the report of borrowing from Peavey, a leading broker is authority for the statement that Armour placed a check for $3,000,000 in the Northwestern National Bank, payable to the order of Peavey to insure the return of a vast quantity of wheat which Armour secured from Peavey to cover his December short line.

To what extent Armour has obtained cash wheat to cancel these obligations is a matter of conjecture. But one fact is certain, and that is, Armour had to pay a premium, and had to wrestle hard with Leiter's agents to secure cash wheat in the Northwest.

Charles Counselman, who has just returned from Europe, where he spent thirty days in traveling through the trading grain countries, examining into the prospects for the coming crop and studying the condition of the market, said in regard to the wheat situation:

"The European wheat supply is shorter than it has ever been before, so far as my memory goes. When I left Liverpool there was not enough in store to supply the markets for a week. On the Continent the condition is similar, though not so bad. All the dealers are looking to the United States for their wheat. Without our stocks Europe cannot be fed until the new crop is harvested."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:50	Sun sets	5:38	Moon rises	4:42

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:21	Gov. Isl'd	4:41	H. Gate	......
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:04	Gov. Isl'd	5:25	H. Gate	......

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardandhu, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Capua, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	......	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	......	
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	......	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	......	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 19.		
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa, &c	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Londonian, London		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitoban, Glasgow		
Mobile, London		9:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Cuba	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. †21, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. †18.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 17.

Aras, Shields, Feb. 1.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 3.
Croft, Dundee, Jan. 30.
El Monte, New Orleans, Feb. 12.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
Grangense, Para, Feb. 4.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hispania, Havre, Feb. 6.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Feb. 5.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 8.
Londonian, London, Feb. 5.
Marengo, Newcastle, Jan. 31.
Menemsha, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Paraense, Ceara, Feb. 5.
Prussia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.
Seneca, Havana, Feb. 12.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Mobile, London, Feb. 6.
Mohican, Swansea, Feb. 4.
Peruvian, Glasgow, Feb. 5.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 12.
Scindia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Feb. 4.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 16.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 16.
Michigan, London, Feb. 6.

SUNDAY, FEB. 20.

Cymric, Liverpool, Feb. 11
El Sol, New Orleans, Feb. 15.
Kingsland, St. Lucia, Feb. 12.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

Creole, New Orleans, Feb. 16.
Finance, Colon, Feb. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 10.
Furst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
Massachusetts, London, Feb. 9.
Massapequa, Swansea, Feb. 8.
Paraense, Para, Feb. 13.
Seguranca, Havana, Feb. 17.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

Alene, Port Limon, Feb. 15.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 11.
Leona, Galveston, Feb. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 12.

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 16.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS State of Texas, Merritt, Fernandina Feb. 9 and Brunswick 13th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Feb. 9 and Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:23 A. M.

SS Navahoe, (Br.,) Proctor, Cape Haiti and Fort Liberty Feb. 10 and Inagua 11th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, Liverpool Feb. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Seneca, from Vera Cruz, &c., via Havana. Near Scotland Lightship at 8:04 P. M.

Brig Robert Dillon, Bowen, Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 1, with lumber to Hilton & Dodge Lumber Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 16, 9:30 P. M., W. N. W., fresh gale, clear.

Sailed.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Paula, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Westernland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) for Novorossisk, &c.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Yucatan, for Havana, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Madiana, for Martinique, &c.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Orion, for Newport News.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

SALEM CREEK LIGHT STATION—NEW JERSEY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Feb. 6, 1898, the structure was wrecked by ice and the light extinguished at this station, off the entrance to Salem Creek, easterly side of the Delaware River.

Until further notice a fixed red lantern light will be shown, about 13 feet above mean high water, from one of remaining pile clusters.

This notice affects "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 88, No. 450, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1896," page 38.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 16.—The electric lights in Gedney Channel are working badly tonight, burning only a few minutes at a time.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Ship Andelana, (Br.,) which arr. here yesterday from Queenstown, where she put in Feb. 9, with damaged spars, &c., while bound from Antwerp for New York, has been docked at Birkenhead for repairs.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, which arr. here Feb. 12 from New York, reports encountering a hurricane on Jan. 31, during which she rolled very heavily, causing the horses to be thrown out of their stalls and 139 of them to be killed. The sea broke over her very heavily and the port side of the lookout bridge was smashed, the bulwarks and a boat were damaged, the port side of the bridge and four ventilators carried off, and the hatch covers torn away, which allowed water to enter between decks and then into the holds.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.—Bark Wynford, (Br.,) Capt. Cutler, at this port loading for New York, is on fire, but is now under control. It is not known what was the cause of it, and it will be necessary to discharge the vessel's cargo to ascertain how much damage has been done.

Sailed.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at midnight yesterday and proceeded.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:41 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, (from Naples, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hiller, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Mount Sephar, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from New York for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., Jan. 28 and proceeded.

SS Llanthony Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. Townsend, from Rotterdam via Cardiff for New York, passed Las Palmas Feb. 12.

SS Manchester, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York via Cork, arr. at Limerick to-day.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Capt. Lafrentz, (from New York,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for Santos Feb. 8.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 8:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Anapa, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York for Hongkong, arr. at Indian Port to-day.

SS Juanita North, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Colombo to-day.

SS St. Andrews, (Nor.,) Capt. Frivold, from New York for Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Algiers to-day.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Leslie, from Calcutta for United Kingdom, Continent, or New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Southampton Feb. 17.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Moles, Warts, Wens removed without pain or cutting. Freckles, Pimples, Fleshworms permanently cured by experienced physicians at the JOHN H. WOODBURY INSTITUTE, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE 41 BRAND OF
PURE RYE WHISKY

Bottled by me? It does not need a Government stamp to insure its purity and quality. It speaks for itself. Try it. A choice assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors.
Write for copy of my monthly.

L. J. CALLANAN,
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HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

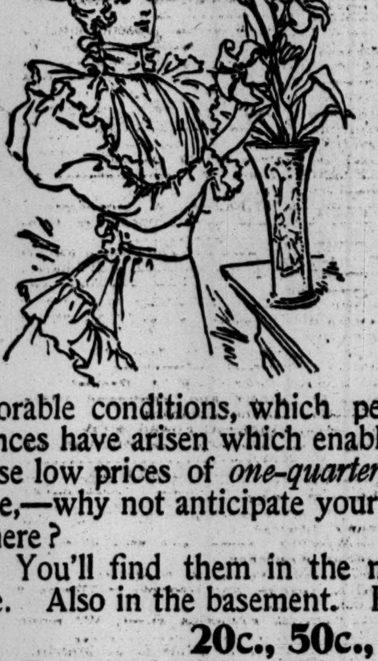
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

Bicycle Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Showing of Model Costumes, fifth floor.
Music all day.

Bohemian Glass Vases

EVERYBODY knows Bohemian glass, with its rich characteristic greens and reds and gold, and its never failing beauty of design and grace of pattern. We think, however, that very few people have known such prices on this glass ware as we offer this morning.



They are all Vases, but don't judge from that that the variety is small or the choice limited. There are hundreds and hundreds of kinds, and, like the daughters of the Eastern potentate in the fairy tale, each is more beautiful than the others.

Most of these are new goods,—here less than a week. Originally purchased under most favorable conditions, which permitted very low prices, circumstances have arisen which enable us to make a further cut from those low prices of *one-quarter.* You'll need them at Easter-time,—why not anticipate your needs now that the opportunity is here?

You'll find them in the main aisle, first floor, Broadway side. Also in the basement. Prices range from

20c., 50c., $1, up to $11.25
Formerly 30c., 70c., $1.25, up to $15

Furniture Sale Specials

Parlor Suits at Half

PARLOR Suits of the best and finest at Half Prices! That's the *piece de resistance* of the Furniture Sale for to-day.

Of course there's a story behind it, but who cares for the story when the ending is known? The climax comes in the words "Half Prices," and, knowing that much, you lose interest in all that led up to it.

These are particularly good suits, and in the lot you'll find almost any sort of wood or pattern, or style in covering, you wish.

There are not nearly so many of them as will be wanted when their excellence is known. Within two days we shall be able to say, in diplomatic phrase, "The Half-Price Parlor Furniture incident is closed."

PARLOR SUITS
5 Pieces, $40; was $80.
2 Pieces, $40; was $80.
5 Pieces, $45; was $84.
3 Pieces, $45; was $85.
4 Pieces, $45; was $90.
3 Pieces, $58.50; was $117.
3 Pieces, $69; was $138.
4 Pieces, $70; was $140.
3 Pieces, $77.50; was $155.
5 Pieces, $175; was $300.
ODD CHAIRS AND SOFAS
Chair, $5.75; was $11.50.
Chair, $6; was $12.
Chair, $8.75; was $17.50.
Chair, $9.25; was $18.50.
Chair, $10.50; was $21.
Chair, $15; was $30.
Chair, $17; was $34.
Sofa, $17.50; was $35.
Sofa, $24; was $48.

Marks' Adjustable Chairs

To-morrow will also see a selling of the Marks' Adjustable Chairs at a quarter less than regular prices. If you've never used one of these chairs, you have no idea how wonderfully it adapts itself to every bone and muscle. It is capable of more than two hundred different adjustments, and there's never an aching joint nor weary fibre in your whole body that it doesn't seem especially intended to support and ease.

At $22.50—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; wool tapestry cushions filled with hair.

At $30—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; velvet covered cushions filled with hair.

At $33.75—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; wool tapestry cushions filled with hair.

At $45—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; velvet covered cushions filled with hair.

In addition to these, we will sell their regular book-rest that can be adjusted to any chair. $3.25, formerly $4.50.

Fourth floor.

And Still They Come. EVERY time you see the notice of a French steamer's arrival, you may be sure that a portion of its cargo will be of Spring Dress Goods to be later found on these counters. If you are looking for the extreme Novelties, we can keep you busy a full day looking over those already here.

For the most part, they're French, made on the queer hand-looms of Picardy peasant weavers, with only a few yards to each pattern. Enterprising Germans frequently steal the designs and make up the goods in quantities on power looms. The designs are just as good,—they're copies,—but the cloth lacks the weight and solidity of the slower process to a certain extent. However, German goods are cheaper, which compensates somewhat. You may take your choice,—French exclusiveness or German economy. We have both.

At $3.25—Grenadine Bayadere Plisse; six colors; with the bayadere stripe in black; forming a species of plaits.

At $1.75—Four colors in Epinglines, having a bayadere cord of velour in novel design.

At $2.25—Seven colors in Ripple Crepon,—a silk-and-wool combination of novelty and merit; in plain colors, but having its surface crinkled and wrinkled into a ripple effect.

At $3—Lace Stripe Grenadine, with undulating bayadere stripes.

At $3.25—Grenadine grounds in plain colored wool grenadines, with large eccentric figures in black and self-colored souffle.

At $1.75—Four colors in Epinglines having a highly effective design of chevron travers.

At $1.50—Seven colors in Velour satin cloths; wholly new designs.

At $1.50—Five colors in Velour Matallasse.

At $2.25—Silk-and-wool Poplins, in five new shades.

Confirmation Dresses. THE new styles are here—the prettiest we've ever seen. Of Lawns or Organdies, and made in either blouse effect or with high neck or guimpe. Neatly trimmed—some embroidered, others lace trimmed waists and collars. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Prices $3 to $26.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some New Black Silks. EVERY one of these new patterns is a demonstration of that wonderful creative power of the French designers, which can extend richness, grace and beauty almost to infinity in variety, without the use of colors. All these are black,—all-black,—without a trace of white or color, but there's nothing monotonous nor commonplace nor uniform about them. Their patterns are effective, novel and striking; their variety indefinite; their exclusiveness rigid and their prices fair. They're only just here from Lyons.

At $1.25—Fancy black stripes; or bayadere gros-grain crescents in satin. Both new.

At $1.50—Black Bengaline, with raised cords one-eighth inch apart.

At $2—Black Bengaline, bayadere styles; armure or satin cords in waves, divided in dotted lines of raised cords. Very effective.

At $2.75—Black Moire Faconne, with waves of satin in moire; for skirts.

At $2.50—Black Satin Duchesse, with stripes of moire and gros-grain two inches apart.

At $1 and $2—Figured Taffetas, new, effective patterns.

Rotunda.

Women's Leggings—An Eviction. NOT because they're old or damaged—in fact the goods are perfect in every respect, and are just the proper weight for early Spring wheeling. Of Jersey cloth, serges or of the light, durable and waterproof Cravenette. In black, blue and various shades of tan. Values are $1 and more, but the shoe man says 50c. a pair to make the eviction quick.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Aprons. OF fine quality lawn, 54-inch wide, and with deep hem. You would think them fairly priced at 50c. These for 25c.

Broadway.

Spachtel Tidies. ABOUT a 100 dozen, round or square,—very pretty and usually sold af 12½c. We let this lot go at 4 for 25c.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ANOTHER ESTATE VANISHES

Property of "Ben" Richardson, Brother of the "Spite House" Builder, Has Disappeared.

RECORD OF A QUEER FAMILY

Both Brothers Made Millions, Which Could Not Be Found After Their Deaths—Insanity Experts to Testify Regarding Joseph Richardson.

The evidence taken yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald in the Richardson will contest was not voluminous, but it brought to light an old chapter in the history of a queer family of rich people. George and Dellaripha Richardson, children of Joseph Richardson, who built the famous "Spite House," and was supposed to be worth $20,000,000 or more, are trying to break a will made by their father in April, 1897, dividing his property equally among his wife and children, and to sustain an anterior will, which leaves the bulk of the estate to the children.

Mrs. Myra Wood of 249 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, was on the stand yesterday, and testified to having seen Joseph Richardson a short time before his death. The most interesting part of her story, however, was brought out on cross-examination.

It appears that Joseph Richardson had a brother named Benjamin, who died here eight years ago and was supposed to be worth $6,000,000. Although they lived in the same city and were both rated millionaires several times over, the brothers had little to do with each other. "Ben" Richardson's property was chiefly in real estate, most of it far up town. He built and owned the "Richardson Block," in Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets.

"Faded Into Air."

The singular fact regarding his estate is that, although it was in real property, it has, as one of the lawyers interested in the matter and thoroughly acquainted with it, expressed it yesterday, "faded into air." It is virtually all gone—vanished, just as Joseph Richardson's millions have vanished, and nobody knows just how. Some of the real estate was under mortgage, and the mortgages have been foreclosed. There seems to have been nobody to protect the lots and houses. There are many heirs, collateral and direct relatives, of the dead man, but their interests conflicted, and their lawyers seem to have gotten what the mortgagees did not take.

"Ben" Richardson appointed William S. Washburn executor and Emma J. Richardson executrix of his estate. Emma J. Richardson was the wife of Joseph Richardson, and Mr. Washburn was also connected with the family. He appears in the Surrogate's Court every day and seems to be active in Mrs. Richardson's interest. He is the man over whose head Della Richardson broke her umbrella in her father's room a short time before the old man's death.

Mrs. Wood is the widow of Horace G. Wood, who was a distinguished lawyer and was for years counsel for "Ben" Richardson. After "Ben's" death she brought suit against the estate for an amount approaching $50,000 for services done by her husband. Mr. Washburn, as executor, put in no defense. Charles H. Beckett of 100 Broadway, in behalf of some of the heirs, intervened and defeated the claim on trial before a jury in Brooklyn after a hard fight. Mrs. Wood said last night to a reporter that the trial was really a trial of Mr. Washburn, and his conduct as executor, and he seems to have been rather roughly handled.

Little Property Left.

So the curious fact is developed, that of all the millions, the two brothers made the greater part has vanished. "Ben" Richardson's heirs have little or nothing. Mrs. Wood has nothing. The houses he owned have gone under foreclosure or are tied up in litigation. Counsel for the executor of Joseph Richardson is searching high and low, and exhausting every legal method to discover what has become of his property. The narrow "spite house" stands a monument to its builder's eccentricity, and Della Richardson, whose outbreak in court was told of yesterday, with certainly some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and all the gorgeous hotels and splendid flat houses of New York, to say nothing of private residences, at her command, chooses to live in East Houston Street behind barred and bolted doors with the only entrance to her dwelling a dark passageway between two little shops.

Mrs. Wood testified yesterday that when she went to see the Richardsons in April, 1897, to tell Mrs. Richardson good-bye, she saw Joseph Richardson, and he was rational. On cross-examination she told of her suit against "Ben" Richardson's estate and said she had other claims against it now pending. The amount of these is $93,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Creighton and Mrs. Emma Buschman testified to knowing Joseph Richardson well for years, and to the time of his death. They said they considered him rational.

Allen McLane Hamilton, Austin G. Flint, and several other well-known experts in insanity were in the court yesterday listening to the evidence. They will probably be called on to testify.

MAKING ROOM FOR TAMMANY.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, announced yesterday that he had abolished twenty-three places in his department, and had reduced the salaries of a large number of employes. Nearly all the men who have been removed by the abolishing of their offices and those whose salaries have been reduced were appointed during the administration of Mayor Strong. Deputy Commissioner Walton of Brooklyn has dismissed a number of men in the same way.

When the new civil service rules go into effect, it is probable that new places will be created and the loyalty of many of the smaller politicians to Tammany will be rewarded. The average pay of the places abolished was about $1,250. The new civil service rules will not be made public until after they have been submitted to the State Civil Service Board for revision.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

In response to invitations sent out by Edwin A. Curley, Chairman of the Parks and Playground Committee of the Social Reform Club, a meeting was held in one of the rooms of Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last evening, and discussed the subject of public playgrounds for children. Bolton Hall presided.

Mr. Curley read a paper favoring more recreation piers and the creation of playgrounds for city children, and pointing out the advisability of acting at once, when needful legislaltion may be had by concerted effort. The Rev. Gaylord S. White of Brooklyn showed with the lantern what Boston, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia have done in the way of providing playgrounds for children. Julius F. Harder spoke in favor of using at least a portion of all the city parks as such playgrounds.

Abram S. Hewitt said he knew of nothing more deplorable than what we see here—children with no opportunity for lawful recreation. If they play in the streets they come into collision with the police and grow up with the idea that the representative of law is their enemy, an oppressor.

Mr. Hewitt explained his part while Mayor in securing the small parks act, which permits the expenditure of $1,000,000 a year for such parks, and spoke of the work of the Advisory Committee on Small Parks appointed by Mayor Strong. "The present Mayor," he said, "does not feel called upon to take any action in this matter. If you can make noise enough, he may change his views."

A committee with instructions to co-operate with other committees having the same objects in view was appointed as follows: Messrs. Curley, Harder, Steil, Weide, White, and Tsanoff, and Miss Grace H. Dodge and Miss Buck.

Y. M. C. A. Committees to Move.

The headquarters of the International, New York State, and City Committees of the Young Men's Christian Association at 40 East Twenty-third Street, which have been occupied for many years, are to be given up and the committees are to remove to the Bancroft Building immediately in the rear of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The lease on the old quarters expiring, the owners of the property desired to increase the rental. The lease on the new quarters, which are more commodious and less expensive than the old, is for fifty years. Removal is to be made April 15.

Lundborg's

Perfumes have the delicate and natural fragrance of the flowers from which they are distilled.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society gave its second public concert of its seventh season in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Henry Thomas Fleck acting as conductor. The active members of the society are women, though there is an honorary membership of men. About 1,000 persons attended.

The first selection was Cowen's Scandinavian Symphony, in four movements. Miss Charlotte Maconda sang an aria of Mozart, and following numbers by the orchestra were Humperdinck's "Koenigs Kinder," American dances, "In the Cotton Fields," "Virginia Reel," "In Old Kentucky," and "Carnival in Louisiana," by Bruno Oscar Klein. After the songs, Grieg's "Sunshine" and "Wandering in the Woods" and Schumann's "The Almond Tree," by Miss Maconda, the orchestra played Dvorak's Scherzo Capriccioso, which, to Mr. Fleck's mind, "has a sort of goblinish humor."

The President of the Society is Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, and the Vice Presidents, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch. Mrs. Charles Russell Treat is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and among the Board of Directors are Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Samuel H. Virgin, and Mrs. Frank Littlefield.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Louis P. di Cesnola gave one of her series of "at homes" yesterday at her residence, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street. The Misses di Cesnola assisted in receiving the guests.

The first concert this season of the Thursday Musicales will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, this evening.

The Hawthorne Society held its third subscription dance of the season last night at the Ellerslie rooms, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. There were about seventy-five couples present.

Miss Steiger of 319 West Seventy-fourth Street gave a dinner to twenty persons last night at her home in honor of Miss Emily Wurster and E. T. Horwill. The decoration scheme was green and white.

The Eastern District Hospital Society of Brooklyn gave its fourth annual promenade concert and ball at the Pouch Gallery last night. The affair was patronized by many of the best-known families in the eastern section of the borough.

Miss E. A. Patchen gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her home, 230 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Lillian Sprowers, Miss Hattie Putnam, Miss Florence Hegeman, Miss Elizabeth Wilckens, Miss Mary Phyfe, Miss Mabel Hastings, and Miss Mary Stewart Fields.

"Outline Sketches in New York History" was the subject of the Kosmos Club meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Thomas Prosser, 387 Stayvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. A talk was given on "New York City During the Civil War," and original papers were read by club members.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the woman's wards of the Post Graduate Hospital held a highly successful "musical tea" in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. There was an attendance of some 1,000 persons. Mrs. John T. Alwaise is President and Mr. Charles S. Rees Vice President of the auxiliary.

The last Brooklyn assembly ball of the season took place last evening in the reception room of the Germania Club in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Howard J. Hazelhurst led the cotillion with Miss Marion Litchfield. The patronesses were Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. John Notman, Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, and Mrs. William B. Kendal, Jr. Supper was served at 11:30.

The Cheshire Academy alumni held their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was attended by about fifty graduates, and was preceded by a reception for Prof. Eri Davidson Woodbury, principal of the Academy, at Cheshire, Conn. The toastmaster for the dinner was Prof. Andrew W. Phillips of Yale University, William Ordway Partridge, and the Rev. Edwin S. Lines were among the speakers.

The third annual ball of the Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard was held at the armory of the regiment, in Bergen Avenue, Jersey City Heights, last night. The programme opened at 9:30 with a concert. At 10 o'clock there was a salute to the colors. Dancing began at 10:30, and supper was served at 11:30. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and Mrs. John W. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General.

Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception yesterday afternoon to the members of the chapter, at her home, 46 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. She was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook of Boston. There was a short talk on "Traveling in Russia," by Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook. Russian tea was poured by Miss Kathlyn Reed, and Swedish coffee was served by Miss Cora Van Norden.

The bouquet room of the Windsor Hotel was well filled yesterday afternoon at a lecture lesson by Miss Jane De Groff Thompson on the subject, "Six Days of History and Their Climax." Entertainment was further supplied by Miss H. Estelle Woodruff, on the piano, and Miss Anna Forrester Hyatt, who sang. The patronesses present were Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, and Miss Grace H. Dodge.

The Fortnightly Musical Club met for the third time this season yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edward Winslow, 27 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Edward Winslow, assisted by Mrs. Reynal, Mrs. Henry Tucker, and Mrs. George De Witt, received. The programme of music was provided by Ericsson Bushnell, Mrs. Emma Juch Wellman, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, and Miss Laura Louise Walten, all of whom sang, and Mrs. Burchard at the piano, Miss Boxall on the harp, and Victor Harris as accompanist.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner at her home, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, last night. The table decorations were orchids.

The managers of the Society of Musical Arts, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, met at the headquarters yesterday morning, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield presiding, and decided to hold their annual Spring sale and entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 14. This date is the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, and Mr. Boldt will allow the charity the use of the room they want on that day gratis. The entertainment will be planned on a large scale.

The National Society of New England Women held a St. Valentine's Day luncheon yesterday in the Sun Parlor of the Waldorf, with a valentine calendar at the plate of each of the 179 guests present. Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish, Chairman of the Luncheon Committee, made an address, and other speakers were Mrs. Frank Osborn, Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Mrs. Florence De Graff Shaw, and Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill. There were recitations by Mrs. Richard Blackmore. Miss Helen Niebuhr, Miss Stella King, Mrs. Harriette Otis Dillenbaugh, and Ross Davis gave two songs. Mrs. Fannie Carpenter, and Miss Sara A. Palmer read original poems.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. HOYT.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The hearing of the ten-thousand-dollar damage suit against Charles H. Hoyt, brought by Edwin Bates of the musical firm of Bates & Bendix for alleged slander and defamation of character, was resumed to-day.

After the plaintiff, Mr. Bates, had given his testimony substantially as outlined in the dispatches yesterday, and two or three musicians had testified in corroboration, the defendant, Mr. Hoyt, took the stand.

The substance of Mr. Hoyt's testimony was that he had used some of the phrases alleged, but with the reservation that he qualified the use of them by saying: "If I call you a D——, &c., will you fight me?" He said he had used the phrases in order to taunt Mr. Bates, and force him into a fight.

Mr. Hoyt testified that he had used the term "thief" in the sense that a dramatic critic uses it when a playwright steals a scene from a play. He said that his song, "Daisy Stokes," had been stolen from him, and that is why he used the term "thief."

He further said that he gave the song to Bates & Bendix, and told them to make some money out of it, if they could, but said that he made the reservation that their use of it should never interfere with such action with the song as he might take. Witness said that he never knew the plaintiff had copyrighted the song, and was ignorant of the fact that royalties were paid on songs. The hearing was adjourned.

STUDY OF ENGLISH AT YALE

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain's Speech to the Alumni of Central and Western Massachusetts.

PRESENT SYSTEM DENOUNCED

Teaching of the Vernacular Neglected and Two Highly Endowed Chairs Waiting to be Filled—The Example of Harvard.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16.—At a banquet of the Central and Western Massachusetts Yale Alumni Association, held here this evening, ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain, speaking on the subject of the study of English, said, in part:

"I first call attention to what I deem well-nigh a positive scandal—the neglect, the low condition, the deliberate failure to promote the proper study of English at Yale to-day, as well as for many years past. It passes my comprehension how men who have seats in the Yale Corporation can suffer this condition to continue. The head of the English Department at Yale proclaims his opinion that there should be no requirement whatever of English in the Yale course. He further thinks, as do other Yale professors, that English cannot be taught, as an ordinary study, at all.

"Whether he would have any requirement of English for entrance to Yale I don't know. I don't see why he should. That language, therefore, which is not only our vernacular but is the sole speech of some 150,000,000 of men all over the world, which bears a weight of literature of value unparalleled in the world's annals, is by the judgment of this man to be so placed that one may bear the credentials of Yale University and not know how to speak or write a sentence of his own tongue with decent accuracy!

Chairs Waiting to be Filled.

"But English is taught at Yale in spite of Prof. Beers. All thanks for that! But how is it taught? To say the best, scantily, meagrely, and unnecessarily so. There are two highly endowed chairs of English at Yale, waiting to be filled. One has been waiting for at least two or three years. I fear, truly, they are now as well filled as they will be when their titular occupants are finally, if ever, named. The whole department counts but one man, one only, who is a good teacher of English, and this man has been under what I might call disgrace at the hands of the powers that be, and is understood to be now watched with jealousy lest he should indeed popularize the study of English.

"Now, let me point you to a contrast. Not many years ago, English at Harvard stood in a condition not unlike what I have represented it to be now at Yale. That condition was fully recognized by the authorities at Harvard. The need of reform was the signal for reform there. A vast change has already taken place, and Harvard to-day stands in this respect immeasurably in advance of herself at that time, as well as of Yale at the present time.

"If you want to see the spirit in which Harvard graduates meet such an issue, let me urge you to get and read C. F. Adams's recent report on the subject, a report which will always stand an evidence of fearless, aggressive reform along right lines, a report which ought, in substance, to have issued long ago from Yale, but which, I doubt not, will be received there, if it be read there at all, with much lifting of the eyebrows and with a pious expression of regret that such plain talk was needed at Harvard, and pious thankfulness that it is not needed at Yale.

"Now, if you point me to Yale's recent successes in the Harvard-Yale debates, my answer is that these successes are the proofs of what I claim, namely: that Yale men, when properly trained, are a match, if not an overmatch, for the men of any other college or university. Those debates have been the occasion of much special effort, effort on the part of the students trained and drilled by true experts in the art of argumentation. Such training is what I ask and all I ask for the whole range of English. It ought to be provided and enforced without delay at Yale, and nothing hinders but the indifference or self-satisfaction on the part of the Yale authorities, of which I have spoken."

Doubtful Benefits of Athletics.

Touching upon athletics, ex-Gov. Chamberlain said that while he does not deride athletic contests between colleges, he cannot see where they prove a benefit to the majority of students in the colleges, being confined, in his opinion, to the mere handful who are in some degree participants in the contests. He further questioned whether even the participants were benefitted, holding rather that they are distinctly unhealthy, demoralizing, and dangerous to life and limb.

He alluded to them as athletic prize fights, and said that not by such aids is any greatness won, except brute greatness. In conclusion he remarked:

"No, the truth is, athletics are good—good in spite of the foolish uses and sometimes the base uses to which they are put. Let them stand high in the training and discipline of college life; but let us, if we be reasonable beings, stop this jargon and nonsense of counting Yale great because in annual athletic scrimmages and fights, in annual athletic public shows and matches, she wins the cheap fame of prowess and supremacy."

NILSSON A FINE SKATER.

He Easily Defeats Warner, the Champion of New England.

There was a large crowd at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night to see the three-mile race between John Nilsson of Minneapolis, the champion professional speed skater of the world, and R. Warner, champion of New England. Nilsson conceded a lap and a half to his opponent, and still won by half a lap, in 9:32 3-5. He overtook his opponent after two and a half miles, and then won as he pleased. After the race Nilsson gave an exhibition of jumping that has never been seen in the East.

At first he cleared three barrels placed close together, alighting on one foot. He then cleared four barrels placed upright close together, and followed by clearing a regular size table, alighting on one foot. All this was accomplished while on the regulation long-speed skates. Nilsson announced after his exhibition that he was prepared to meet any skater in the world at any distance from one to ten miles.

Larchmont Yacht Club Meets.

The Larchmont Yacht Club held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last night. The Secretary's report showed that there are 567 members and 314 yachts enrolled in the fleet. The Regatta Committee reported that 15 regattas had been held during the year and 134 prizes distributed, which were on exhibition last night. The club also decided to join the American Yacht Racing Union. The following officers were elected: Commodore—C. A. Postley; Vice Commodore—E. S. Hatch; Rear Commodore—C. F. Ulrich; Secretary—Oswald Sanderson; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees for Three Years—E. J. Greacen and W. B. Jenkins. The committees will be announced Saturday.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Sing Wing won, Scintillate second, Rose third. Time—1:16¼.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; purse; for maidens. E. Come won, Semicolon second, Ranier third. Time—0:49¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Go To Bed won, Highland Ball second, Charlotte third. Time—1:41¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oakland Handicap; mile and a quarter. Argentina won, Ostler Joe second, Falomacita third. Time—2:07¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Bostonian Special; one mile. Paul Griggs won, Libertine second, Howard Mann third. Time—1:39¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; maidens; six furlongs. Town Topics won, Ravelette second, Flandes third. Time—1:15¼.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

Clearing Out Auction of the Hermitage Stud Brings Good Prices.

THE PACER PLANET AT $6,000

Marcus Daly Pays $3,500 for Ponce de Leon After Spirited Bidding—Ohio Man Purchases Percy—Many Good Ones Sold.

Buyers of trotting and pacing stock at Madison Square Garden yesterday were more liberal than they were on Tuesday, but then the quality of the stock was far superior. Horsemen from all parts of the country were present, and sharp bidding, with a number of interesting contests for well-known horses marked the day's sale.

The lot from the Hermitage Stud of Nashville, Tenn., attracted much attention, and on the whole brought good prices, for the sale was a clearing out sale. The stud is to be abandoned. Ponce de Leon, who has been the premier stallion of this stud, was secured for Marcus Daly, the Montana mine owner, by the latter's agent, "Ed" A. Tipton, for $3,500. The bidding on the horse was opened at $1,000 by H. B. Carroll, who remained in the contest until the two-thousand-dollar mark was reached. Then there was a sharp fight between George Starr of Terre Haute and Tipton. The latter raised each bid of Starr's, and the Indiana man dropped out of the game when $3,500 was bid. Ten minutes after he bought him Tipton was offered $4,000 for the horse, but refused it.

The get of the Hermitage stallions are in great demand in the South, and a number of them were bought by Roy Miller of Macon, Ga., who was commissioned to purchase them for Southern trotting men. Admiral Symmes, for $1,300; Boquita, for $1,100, and a number of others at good prices were among the lot.

Preston, the world's champion three-year-old gelding, was bought by the Walnut Grove Stock Farm of Glen Cove, L. I., for $1,450. The bay gelding Percy, which was the reigning sensation in Tennessee last year, was bought for $3,800 by O. G. Kent, a prominent member of the Driving Club of Cleveland, Ohio. Percy is credited by many of the horsemen who saw him perform last year with being the fastest trotter in the country without a record. Mr. Kent will race him in Ohio this year.

The evening sale was productive of even better prices. The pacer Planet, 2:04¾, which was bought some time ago by Col. S. E. Bailey of Philadelphia for $5,000, was brought into the ring and was knocked down to A. Alvord, an agent for Barney Demarest, the Boston horseman, for $6,000.

The sale will open to-day at 10 A. M. The horses sold for $300 or over were as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE HERMITAGE STUD.	
Ponce de Leon, (trotter, 2:13,) blk. h., 11 years, by Pancoast-Elvira, by Cuyler; Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mon.	$3,500
The Curfew, (trotter, 2:27½,) blk. m., 7, by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn, by Alcantara; Dr. O. H. Albenesius, Jersey City	560
Martin Bells, (trotter,) b. f., 2, by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn, by Alcantara; Scott Quinlan, Philadelphia	475
Rosy Morn, (trotter,) b. m., 11, by Alcantara-Noontide, by Harold; M. Wall, Keyesburg, Ky.	1,300
Admiral Symmes, (trotter,) blk. c., 3, by Ponce de Leon-Io, by Hambletonian; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga.	1,800
Io, (trotter,) ch. m., 12, by Hambletonian-Lulu, by Gold Dust; Brook Lawn Stock Farm, Brook Lawn, Penn.	650
Preston, (trotter, 2:13¾,) g. g., 4, by Ponce de Leon-Tosa, by Enfield; Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I.	1,450
Boquita, (trotter, 2:17½,) g. m., 5, by Bow Bells-Tosa, by Enfield; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga.	1,100
Pickaninny, (trotter,) blk. f., by Ponce de Leon-Boquita, by Bow Bells; R. L. Montgomery, Indianapolis, Ind.	360
Tenella, (trotter,) b. f., 2, by Bow Bells-Tosa, by Enfield; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga.	875
Tosa, (trotter, 2:19¼,) g. m., 12, by Enfield-Susie G., by Scipio; Peter Duryea, Lexington, Ky.	2,000
Percy, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Ponce de Leon-Flora Ewing, by Bassenger; O. G. Kent, Cleveland, Ohio	3,800
La Belta, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Bow Bells-Lottie Thorn, by Mambrino Patchen; Samuel Gamble, San Francisco, Cal.	500
Estelle, (trotter, 2:19,) b. m., 14, by Nutwood-Starling, by Cuyler; A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, West Va.	475
Narada, (trotter, 2:29¾,) b. c., 3, by Bow Bells-Belle Archer, by Rene; J. F. Scott, Great Barrington, Mass.	800
Bivouac, (pacer, 2:14½,) by Wedgewood-Kate Isler, by Munsey; Washington T. Smith, Bangor, N. Y.	475
Belle Archer, (trotter, 2:12¾,) b. m., by Rene-Mary Dake, by Enfield; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	1,025
Hagar, (trotter, 2:25,) b. m., 11, by Nutwood-Hilda, by Cuyler; A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, West Va.	525
Uta, (trotter,) blk. f., 4, by Bow Bells-Queensware, by Wedgewood; William Achuff, Philadelphia	400
Gardenia, (trotter, 2:17¾,) b. m., 5, by Candidate-Glenora, by Belmont; Charles Kerner, city	775
Princess Pauline, (trotter, 2:27¾,) ch. m., 7, by Wedgewood-Lulu, by Gold Dust; W. H. Gifford, Syracuse, N. Y.	310
PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.	
Abbreviator, (trotter, 2:25¼,) b. m., 7, by Alcantara-Myra, by Knickerbocker; Cyril Lorraine, Montreal, Canada	$310
Joe Irwin, (trotter, 2:21½,) b. h., 8, by Strathmore-Carrie B., by Blue Bull; E. P. McKenna, New Haven, Conn.	525
Selkirk, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Atwood-Lena Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; Schnitzlein Brothers	310
Lovelace, (trotter, 2:20,) b. s., 7, by Egotist-Crepon, by Princeps; Thomas H. Tongue, Washington, D. C.	350
Gazette, (pacer, 2:07¼, and trotter, 2:23¾,) b. s., 11, by Onward-Siren, by Dictator; Cyril Lorraine, Montreal, Canada	2,150
Vesper Bells, (sister to Abdell,) br. f., 2, by Advertiser-Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; H. R. Barry, Passaic, N. J.	1,050
Wanda, (trotter, 2:18¾,) b. m., 12, by Piedmont-Unis, by Electioneer; L. A. Patterson	500

The Evening Sale.

Planet, (pacer, 2:04¾,) b. h., 7, by Bonnie McGregor-Marquette, by Jersey Wilkes; A. Alford, for Barney Demarest, Boston, Mass.	$6,000
Nelly McCrory, (pacer, 2:11¾,) b. m., 9, by Legal Tender, Jr.-Lucy, by Tobe, Jr.; J. J. Simpson	1,400
Kitty Van, (pacer, 2:13¾,) ch. m., 9, by Pennpecker-Mayflower, by Caliph; Dr. H. M. Cox	525
Bermuda Girl, (trotter, 2:21¾,) br. m., 6, by Bermuda-Annie McKee, by Red Wilkes; M. Martin	500
Hazel C., (trotter, 2:21¾,) b. m., 7, by Count Folsid-Maggie Owen, by Cadmus; William Rockefeller	525
Bessie Wilkes, (trotter, 2:16,) b. m., 7, by Major Fowler-Ella Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; A. Hamilton, Wheeling, West Va.	925
Bright Light, (trotter, 2:19¾,) br. g., 5, by Dark Night-Cactus, by Guardsman; J. Kervick, Worcester, Mass.	700
Blue Bird, (pacer, 2:09¼,) rn. m., 7, by Eagle Bird-Helmeta, by Hambrino; Frank Clark, New Haven, Conn.	2,350
Lampton, (trotter,) b. g., 6, by Cyclone-Madam Beatty, by Monroe Chief; William Whitfield, Boston, Mass.	1,200
Charity, (trotter, 2:24½,) ch. g., 4, by Guy Wilkes-Chantilly, by Nutwood; S. E. Bailey, Philadelphia	1,550

THREE MEN KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Were Walking the Tracks Near Beaver, Penn., When Struck.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—Robert Lawrence and John H. Aipley of Salem, Ohio, and William Ryan of Leetonia, Ohio, were instantly killed by a fast passenger train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at Verner station, just west of Beaver, this evening. They were walking on the track with M. A. McNamara of Salem.

The latter heard the train coming and stepped from the track, but before he could speak to his companions they were killed. The engineer did not know his train had caused the disaster until he reached Beaver where inquiry was made as to how many persons his train had killed.

He examined the pilot of his engine and found it covered with blood. The men killed were mill workers. Their bodies were taken to Herman's undertaking rooms in Allegheny.

ALABAMA RAILROAD SUIT.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 16.—Counsel for W. B. Browning and others, majority bondholders in the East and West Alabama Railroad, announced authoritatively to-day that the Brownings would pay the Eugene Kelly estate the $625,000 represented in receiver's certificates on the road held by it, if necessary, to obtain control of the road.

They will first appeal from the decision of Chancellor Dowdell, declaring the certificates a prior lien on the road, and if they lose they will then pay the Kelly estate and, according to the Chancellor's decree, come into nine-tenths ownership of the road on the basis of their holdings, the Kelly estate coming in for the other tenth interest. The amount to be paid the Kelly estate, including interest on certificates, would be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

GORHAM
Sterling
Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Bishop W. N. McVickar, Rhode Island; Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Frank S. Streetor, Concord, N. H.

MANHATTAN.—Col. S. M. Nicholson, Providence.

MURRAY HILL.—W. R. Moody, Northfield, Mass.

WALDORF.—Milton A. McRae, Cincinnati, and Clay Kemble, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Anisfeld, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Anisfeld, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. M. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. M. Harrison, furnishing goods and notions; 621 Broadway, St. Denis Hotel.

Burch, S. D., & Co., Washington, D. C.; T. E. Burch, notions and furnishing goods; Sinclair House.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Mullen, hosiery and gloves; 438 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bradley & Blakely, Denver, Col.; T. W. Gorman, cloaks and suits; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bernstein & Rosenfeld, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Bernstein, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; Miss J. Cohane, prints and ginghams; 108 Worth Street.

Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, notions and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Comesky, R. C., Troy, N. Y.; J. T. Foxhall, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Craig Brothers, Washington Court House, Ohio; I. H. Craig, clothing, carpets, and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; D. Leonard, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street.

Duker, W. T., Quincy, Ill., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Fritz, millinery; F. Avril, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; 56 Worth Street.

Dreyfuss Mercantile Company, Natchez, Miss.; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. D. Bancher, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, woolens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; L. Frank, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Erlich & Frank, Wellsville, N. Y.; L. Frank, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Erlich & Frank, Hornellsville, N. Y.; H. Erlich, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. C. Allen, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Fraser, Mrs. M. E., Salem, Oregon; millinery, notions, and fancy goods; 141 Spring Street.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; G. Hall, notions, &c.; Miss C. C. Evans, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Griffiths Brothers, Indianapolis; W. H. Griffiths, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, millinery; Rose Landauer, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Gist, Greenwald & Co., Fall City, Neb.; B. W. Gist, dry goods, &c.; W. H. Greenwald, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, notions, cloaks, millinery, and dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hatch, H. R. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Beattie, laces and embroideries; P. J. Diemer, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hyland, T. M., Company, Penn Yan, N. Y.; J. Hyland, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. B. Cady, linens; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

King, H. P., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; H. P. King, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Kine & Shearer Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. L. Shearer, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. M. Kann, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. Weber, millinery; 699 Broadway; Stuart House.

Lyon & Pond, Owosso, Mich.; H. D. Lyon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, furnishing goods, and upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; H. A. Buckingham, white goods and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levi Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Levi, furnishing goods; Julius Levi, shirts and overalls; 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Eckert, hosiery and underwear; L. O. Parrish, carpets; Stuart House.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.

McAlpin, The G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. C. Hall, dress goods, linings, and woolens; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Mather, kid gloves; Holland House.

Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D., dry goods and shoes; Hotel Albert.

O'Gorman, J., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. O'Gorman, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, notions; 55 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; W. S. Nicoll, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Sinclair House.

Purcell & Harman, Bloomsburg, Penn.; S. Harman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. Bisque, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenau Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; L. S. Harris, notions and millinery; Hotel Metropole.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery and gloves; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middaugh, notions, furnishing goods, and laces; Westminster Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ratterdam, C. B., & Brother, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. B. Batterman, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robertson, shoes; Hotel Metropole.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Schoening, dry goods; W. E. Ambrose, cloaks, suits, furs, furnishing goods, and ladies' underwear; P. Gleason, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Z. C. Offsett, upholstery goods and carpets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. E. Davidson, ladies' and infants' wear; 102 Grand Street; Westminster Hotel.

Stark, B., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Schradski, H., Peoria, Ill., furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Stoneman, G. T., Albany, N. Y., knit underwear; Holland House.

Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, cloaks; 47 Mercer Street; Gilsey House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Schwartz & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Schwartz, clothing; Continental Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

Worms, S. E., & Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Wolf, notions; Hoffman House.

Walsh, P. J., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hasson, boys' clothing; Hoffman House.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. M. Warren, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Wertheim Brothers & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. Wertheim, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, cloaks, notions, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Wilhelm Brothers, Traverse City, Mich.; E. Wilhelm, clothing and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; Westminster Hotel.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; F. A. Perkins, notions and furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, domestics; Continental Hotel.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions and furnishing goods; 55 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Wilson, J. E., Birmingham, Ala.; dry goods, notions, &c.; L. E. Wilson, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ascension Church Buys Property.

The Ascension Memorial Church, the Rev. John Steen, rector, has purchased the church property where the congregation has been worshipping for nearly three years, situated on the north side of West Forty-third Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. This property is valued at $75,000, and the church has incurred an indebtedness of $41,000. An effort is being made to raise and pay off a substantial part of this sum immediately. Bishop Potter will confirm a class at the church at the evening service, Feb. 20.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill for Pensions for New York City School Teachers Passed by the Senate.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

Senator Wray's Measure Laid Aside Pending Investigation—Assemblyman Oliver Inquires About His Resolution Relating to Gas Corporations.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Senator Guy to-day succeeded in passing in the Senate his bill providing for pensions for New York City school teachers. The bill provides that there shall be 5 per cent. of the excise money deducted and paid into a pension fund for teachers. Senator Guy says that the bill will undoubtedly pass the Assembly.

When the bill was on final passage Senator Raines said that it was the entering wedge to the introduction of the English system of pensioning of civil officers.

Senators White and Wray spoke in favor of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 42 to 1.

Senator Ellsworth asked for an explanation of Senator Wray's bill amending the act to regulate the profession of public accountants.

Senator Wray, answering, stated that he desired to make it possible for the profession to nominate examiners.

Senator Koehler spoke for the bill, and read letters from accountants' societies in New York favoring the bill.

Senator Higgins asked if the bill would not put it in the power of the present public accountants to keep all others who might desire to enter the profession out of it.

Senator Koehler asked if the accountants were not in a better position to pass upon the qualifications of applicants than any other body.

Senator Wray called attention to the fact that the medical profession selected its own examiners.

Senator Higgins, answering, said that the medical profession was a scientific body, while the accountants were a close corporation for the purpose of enabling those within to make money.

Senator Wray asked: "What do the members of the medical profession practice for? Isn't it for money?"

Senator Higgins replied: "For love of their profession in many instances."

Senator Daley contended that the policy of the bill was against public interest, and he believed it would tend to creating a new lot of public officials.

Senator Wray answered that the public accountants are already public officials without pay.

Senator Ellsworth asked that the bill be laid aside in order that the Regents could be heard from.

Senator Wray consented in order that the fullest investigation of the subject could take place.

It was so ordered.

In the Assembly Mr. Oliver asked the Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee through the Speaker what had been done with his resolution calling for data and infomation concerning gas corporations in New York City.

Chairman Marshall informed Mr. Oliver that several persons desired to be heard on the resolution, and that Feb. 24 had been fixed for a hearing.

Mr. Oliver asked who the people were who desired a hearing.

"They are people who object to the resolution, of course, and I don't think it fair that their names should be read here," interposed Mr. McKeown of Kings.

"That's what you'd call an attack from the rear," said Mr. Oliver, ironically, turning round to where Mr. McKeown sat on the minority side of the chamber.

Senator White's bill for the creation of new ward boundaries in the City of Syracuse brought forth considerable discussion. Leader Nixon moved a call of the House before the bill was considered, and over a dozen members were caught in the Sergeant at Arms' net.

Mr. Dillon of New York offered an amendment proposing that the question of boundaries be submitted to the people of Syracuse at the next municipal election. This was lost by a vote of 73 nays to 57 yeas, and after a long discussion the bill was advanced to a third reading.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL BILL.

Opposed by Editors at a Hearing of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon gave a hearing on the Ellsworth newspaper libel bill. A large number of representative editors of the State were present, but the principal address was made by Franklin Bartlett of New York. The resolutions adopted at a meeting of the State Press Association in this city last Friday, and also by the Executive Committees of the Republican and Democratic Editorial Associations, were presented to the committee by A. E. Hoyt of Albany.

Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of Albany spoke briefly in opposition to the bill, upon the ground that its passage would prevent any fair criticism by a newspaper and destroy the freedom of the press guaranteed by the Constitution. The bill, he said, also attempted to substitute criminal action for the existing civil proceeding, and was unjust in every particular to the newspapers.

Mr. Bartlett made a very lengthy argument, taking up each section of the bill in detail and endeavoring to establish its injustice in some cases and unconstitutionality in others. He said he appeared in opposition to the bill upon the broad principle of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. The bill was not only unwise, but it was pernicious and unjust. It made libel embrace every wrong that could be employed with words and gave the accused absolutely no opportunity to defend himself.

Senator Lexow suggested that the bill might not have been intended to apply to any particular article or act, but thought that its language might be construed to mean a continuance of the offenses prohibited.

Senator Ellsworth said that this was his purpose, but Mr. Bartlett declared that it could not be so construed, and if so would but add to its unconstitutionality. He had no doubt that if the Legislature passed the bill the law would be declared unconstitutional.

No action was taken by the committee to-day.

PRIMARY LAW AMENDMENTS.

Various Measures Before the Judiciary Committees in Joint Session—Private Conference To-night.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The first real move toward amalgamating all the primary bills now before the Legislature into an administration measure was made this afternoon when the Judiciary Committees of the two houses gave a hearing to the authors of these various measures.

The next step will be the holding of a private conference on the subject in the Executive Chamber to-morrow night, when Gov. Black will take counsel with the party leaders in the two houses. A representative of the independent element will be present in the person of Assemblyman Laimbeer. Speaker O'Grady and Leader Nixon will be there with Senator Raines, who has been studying the various proposed primary schemes for Gov. Black, Senator Lexow, and others of the Administration leaders.

Mr. Laimbeer will be expected to voice the views of the Union League and City Clubs and the Citizens' Union, and the assurance has been given him that, as the spokesman of these organizations, his suggestions will have great weight.

It is expected that at this conference, which will present the unique spectacle of Gov. Black and the managers of the Republican machine working with the representative of the Citizens' Union to perfect a pure primary law, something like the draft of a bill will be arrived at.

At the hearing this afternoon Mr. Laimbeer outlined the ideas of the New York City independents generally, and of the Union League Club especially, as follows: An honest enrollment, such as that provided by the Pavey bill; that the primary should be surrounded by all the safeguards that protect regular elections; that delegates to party conventions be elected on a basis of the vote at the preceding general election instead of on the enrollment; that every convention have complete power over and control of its own organization, and that an appeal be to the courts instead of to party committees.

Senator Brush gave a brief explanation of the details of his bill. He dwelt particularly upon the provision affecting independent nominations by reducing the number of certificates required in each county from fifty to twenty, and providing that a majority only of the counties must be so represented.

Assemblyman Hill explained the bill introduced by him and Senator G. A. Davis. In regard to the qualifications of electors it was provided that the applicant for enrollment should swear that he voted generally the ticket of the party at the last preceding election and intended to vote generally the ticket at the next election.

Assemblyman Wright of Kings spoke for his bill, which in a measure abolishes primaries and provides that all nominations shall be made by a direct vote of the electors rather than by delegates, the elector to write the name of his choice of a candidate upon a ballot to be voted secretly under the existing election law machinery.

Mr. Blair, Commissioner of Elections in Brooklyn, said he did not appear for any particular bill, but had given much thought to the subject of primaries, and believed that Senator Ford's bill was more nearly what was required than any other introduced.

Senator Ford then explained his bill, which applies only to cities of the first and second class. It provides for a new enrollment of the electors of each party in December of each year, but the roll can be revised by adding names during the year. The continuing roll, he said, had been found to be rotten and thoroughly dishonest in New York, and the only method was to destroy the roll each year and have an entirely new enrollment.

Assembly Coughtry of Albany said that his bill differed from Senator Ford's in that it did not provide for a revision of the rolls, but provides that any persons omitted from the rolls for any reason may apply to the courts to have his name enrolled.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Museum of Natural History—Drunkards and Vagrants—Bicycles.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—These bills, of interest to New York City and vicinity, have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Coffey, (by request)—Providing that all local improvement bonds of the late town of Gravesend, sold since Jan. 1, 1898, in compliance with a Supreme Court mandamus, shall be signed by the late Supervisors of said town and made payable at the office of the Controller of New York, and that the bonds, when signed by the Controller and registered, shall be binding.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to include annually upon the requisition of the Department of the Parks, in addition to the sum now provided for the American Museum of Natural History, a further sum not exceeding $30,000. A condition is named that the exhibition halls of the museum shall be kept open to the public, free of charge, through the year, five days in each week, one of which shall be Sunday, and such evenings and holidays as may be agreed upon by the Park Department and the museum Trustees.

In the Assembly the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Murray—Compelling street surface railroads in Manhattan operating cars by cable or electricity to assign two conductors to each car between 6 and 9 A. M. and 12 to 2 and 4 to 8 in the afternoon. Nine hours are specified as a day's work.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that in the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond, all persons, without reservation, found guilty of intoxication shall be fined not less than $3 or more than $10, or imprisonment for six months. The same penalties are to be exacted for vagrants.

Mr. Schmid—Compelling all bicycles and similar vehicles to have a lighted lamp in use in any public highway or street, between the hours from sunset to sunrise; limiting the rate of speed to not exceeding eight miles an hour; preventing the riding upon sidewalks or footpaths, and fixing penalties as follows: Not less than $5 or more than $10 for each offense, allowing the deposit of $5 or the vehicle as security for appearance in court.

GREATER CITY CELEBRATION.

Governor Asked to Favor Mobilizing the Guards in This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A delegation representing the committee of citizens of New York City having in charge the celebration of May 3, 4, and 5 next of the signing of the Greater New York charter, called on Gov. Black to-day to secure his indorsement to a bill providing for the mobilization of the five brigades of the guard in that city during the celebration.

They propose that the State camp of Military Instruction be closed this Summer and that the organization be encamped at Van Cortlandt Park during the week of the celebration. The Governor promised to consider the matter.

It is understood that Senator Cantor is drawing up the bill.

AMENDMENT TO BANKING LAW.

To Prevent Trustees of Savings Banks Holding Offices in Other Banks.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—An important amendment to the banking law is contained in a bill introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Miller of Erie County, which provides that "no person who is a Director, Trustee, manager, or other officer of a bank or banking corporation organized under this chapter or the laws repealed by it shall be a Trustee of a savings bank, and the office of a Trustee of a savings bank who is at the time of the taking effect of this amendment a Director, Trustee, manager, or other officer of any such banking corporation is hereby vacated."

A bill similar to this was introduced last year and defeated. The effort to separate savings from other banks affects a large number of institutions, and will undoubtedly be vigorously opposed.

Bill to Annex Mount Vernon City.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Mr. Sanford of Westchester introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill to annex to the City of New York all the territory comprised within the City of Mount Vernon, to be known as a part of the Borough of the Bronx and of the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York City. All the existing offices and their incumbents are to be abolished, with the exception of the Fire Department and Board of Health. The Mayor of New York shall appoint an additional Magistrate at a salary of $4,000.

The bill is not to take effect, should it become a law, this year, until the people have voted upon the question of annexation affirmatively.

School Diplomas and Civil Service.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Senator Sullivan introduced a bill to-day providing that any graduate of a grammar or high school in the State shall be given a diploma of graduation, which shall be equivalent to a mental examination by Civil Service Commissioners for applicants for position on the Police and Fire Departments, for minor clerkships, and any position in the civil service list where the salary does not exceed $1,200 per annum. It also provides that a person who shall have graduated from a grammar or high school or any other school in the State with practically the same course of study within ten years shall receive such diploma on application.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Page's bill releasing the Congregation Shearith Israel of New York City from all tax assessments was received from the Senate and passed by the Assembly yesterday.

Senator Higbie of Suffolk will in a few days introduce a bill amending the excise law by providing for a special Deputy Excise Commissioner in the County of Richmond.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly reported favorably yesterday Mr. Davis's bill authorizing the issuance yearly of $500,000 in bonds by New York City to carry out grading and paving contracts made by the late City of Brooklyn.

The Senate Committee on Railroads yesterday decided to report favorably the bill giving the Railroad Commission the power to designate the place in a railroad coach where the hammer, axe, saw, and other tools carried in the event of accident shall be located.

The bill authorizing the Forest Preserve Board to acquire 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondack Park for the benefit of Cornell University and appropriating $5,000 therefor, which was introduced by Mr. Nixon, will be favorably reported to-day by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate Committee on Codes yesterday decided to report favorably upon Senator Brackett's two Coroners bills. One absolutely abolishes Coroners' juries, and the other provides that in counties of over 100,000 population four Coroners shall be elected and in all other counties two Coroners.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Wicke introduced the shortest telephone bill of the session. It is less than 100 words long and provides that in any city of the first class telephone companies shall not charge more than 10 cents for a single message for five minutes and not more than 5 cents for each additional five minutes. The bill is evidently intended to prevent extra charges for telephoning to the annexed portions of the Greater City of New York.

ALDRIDGE ON THE CANALS.

The State Superintendent of Public Works Figures on the Cost of the Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge to-day made the following statement relative to the expense of the improvement work on the canals:

"A great effort has been made by the opponents of the canal improvement to excite the fears of the taxpayers by keeping before their eyes the enormous cost of this improvement and the consequent vast increase in taxation which will result thereby.

"The following simple assumption, in the form of a mathematical problem and its solution, will, I think, have a tendency to allay the fears which have been so industriously propagated in the public mind in relation to this matter, so far as it relates to taxation:

"Assume that on Jan. 1 the State of New York sold $16,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, payable in seventeen years. What would be the average yearly tax on each $1,000 of taxable property in this State to pay the interest on same and to provide a sinking fund which would pay the principal at the end of seventeen years? The yearly interest on these bonds would be $480,000.

"The amounts which would have to be added to the sinking fund each year would increase gradually from $569,427.12, the first year, to $913,763.56 the last year, making a yearly average of $728,919.96, say, $729,000. This latter sum, added to the $480,000 yearly interest, amounts to $1,209,000, which is the average yearly amount which must be raised by taxation to pay the interest on the $16,000,000 of bonds, and to create a sinking fund which will pay the principal and retire the bonds in seventeen years. The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State in 1895, as given in the report of the Controller, was $4,292,000,000, and it had increased during the preceding ten years at the rate of about $107,000,000 per year.

"We may then assume that the average value of taxable property in the State for 17 years will be about $3,340,000,000, from which it results that the yearly rate of taxation for a sixteen-million-dollar canal improvement will be 226-1,000 of a mill on each dollar of assessed valuation, ar 22 6-10 cents on each $1,000 of assessed valuation for seventeen years, or, in other words, that the taxpayer whose assessment is $1,000 yearly will have paid toward the improvement at the end of seventeen years, when the bonds are redeemed and the account closed, the munificent sum of $3.84.

"The foregoing calculation is based on the assumption that the sinking fund shall be compounded yearly at 3 per cent.

"If the people have been deceived at all, they have been persistently deceived in this matter of taxation.

"I am satisfied that the people of this State do not desire to abandon the canals; that they mean what they said so emphatically in 1895 that $9,000,000 should be raised and expended in their improvement, and that it is the duty of their official servants promptly and without mental reservation or equivocation to carry out their will. I believe the proposition to raise such additional sums as are necessary to complete the improvement should be submitted to them in a frank and manly way for their decision, and I shall be surprised if they do not recognize their obligation in the matter and direct that further sums be raised for the purpose."

BIENNIAL SESSION BILL.

Caucus of Republican Senators Decides to Make It a Party Measure—Democrats Surprised.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A Republican Senatorial caucus was called to-night to discuss the Biennial Session bill. It was decided to make it a party measure. The vote on the proposition was taken at midnight and resulted, yeas 27, nays 3, absentees 6. Those voting absolutely against the proposition were Senators Malby, Ford, and Higbie. Those absent were Messrs. Wieman, Pavey, Burns, Lexow, Brackett, and Lamy. Messrs. Coggeshall, Raines, and Daly voted by proxy. Senator Charles Davis presided and Senator Grant was Secretary.

Prior to the vote on the bill it was agreed by a vote of 22 to 5 to change the caucus rule so that three-fifths of all the members voting for a proposition should carry it.

Prior to this morning there had been nothing to indicate that the measure was at all political in character, except that Gov. Black suggested it in his message. Assemblyman Litchard's biennial resolution was made a special order for the day in the Assembly, and the opinion was generally expressed that it would go through, although by a very close vote. When the calendar was taken up, however, Leader Nixon, to the surprise of the minority, moved that it be laid aside. It was later stated that the resolution would not be taken up till next week. Speaker O'Grady admitted that there would be a caucus of Republican Assemblymen called.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Refuses to Declare C. A. Hart Elected Supreme Court Justice.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The State Board of Canvassers met shortly before noon to-day and canvassed the amended returns from Westchester County relative to the election of a Supreme Court Justice in the Second Judicial District. This is a continuation of the contest instituted by C. A. Hart to be declared elected as the successor of Justice Calvin E. Pratt on the Supreme Court Bench in the Second Judicial District.

Mr. Hart outlined his case. He said that he desired the board to do two things—to canvass the amended returns from Westchester County and to declare him elected. He said that his contention was based on the following facts:

Justice Pratt died on Aug. 3, 1896. At the election held Nov. 3 in that year a successor was voted for and declared elected. Mr. Hart contends that three months had not elapsed from the time of Justice Pratt's death until the successor had been voted for, therefore the provisions of the Constitution relative to such a reelection had not been complied with, and no successor was chosen at that election. At the general election in 1897, Mr. Hart received five votes for the office, hence, as there were no other men voted for he was elected.

The Board of Canvassers canvassed the amended returns, showing that he had received five votes, but on motion of Attorney General Hancock refused to declare him elected to the office, because in 1896 it had declared Justice Goodrich so elected.

Mr. Hart will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to declare him elected.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Erie's Lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Road Legalized—Lively House Session.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The House to-day, after the liveliest debate of the session, defeated Senator Francis's bill providing for an Assistant Prosecutor in Monmouth County by a vote of 19 to 35. The bill, as drawn, was made applicable to Mercer and Union Counties. A motion to reconsider was made and lost.

The House passed these bills: House bill, creating the Township of Hillsdale, Bergen County; Senate bill legalizing the lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie Railway; Senate bill placing the Naval Reserves under the control of the head of the National Guard; Assemblyman Schmidt's bill providing that all towns now governed by special charters shall hereafter be governed by the general laws regulating towns; also Assemblyman Gledhill's bill that any person arrested for violating ordinances regulating bicycle riding may deposit his bicycle in lieu of other bail, and another by the same authorizing Camden to issue bonds to the extent of $3 per capita for the purpose of erecting public school buildings.

The House adjourned until Wednesday.

The Senate Committee on Revision of Laws this morning decided to report adversely the bill to tax bank stock in the taxing district where the bank is located. The same committee also decided to report adversely the bill authorizing the State Board of Taxation to remove local assessors who willfully neglect to assess property at its full value.

The Senate passed these bills: Senate bill establishing a sinking fund commission for Paterson; House bill authorizing Bayonne to issue $100,000 worth of bonds for school purposes; Senate bill providing for the purchase by the State of architects' plans for schools, for the guidance of local school boards.

These bills were reported favorably from committees: Assemblyman Porter's police pension bill and Senate bill amending the teachers' retirement fund law.

Complaint Against Woodley Dismissed

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of manslaughter against Policeman Henry Woodley. Woodley was accused of clubbing to death James Kennedy.

DISPENSARY BILL HEARING

Arguments Pro and Con Before the Joint Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

"PLAN FOR A MEDICAL TRUST"

Proposed Measure of the State Board of Charities So Characterized by Representatives of Important Medical Bodies.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Representatives of important medical bodies in the State made the statement to the joint Committee on Judiciary of the Legislature to-day that the proposed Dispensary bill of the State Board of Charities was simply to create a medical trust and increase the fees of physicians.

Senator Brush, Chairman of the Senate committee, presided.

Those appearing against the bill were James G. Cannon, President Good Samaritan Society; Theodore W. Morris, President Northern Dispensary; Fred J. de Peyster, President New York Dispensary; George V. Tompkins, Secretary Eastern Homeopathic Dispensary; Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, President Post-Graduate Hospital; A. M. Lyon, President Northwestern Dispensary; Samuel Rowland, President Brooklyn City Dispensary; Henry R. Ickleheimer, Director Mount Sinai Hospital and Dispensary; Dr. D. N. Wooley, Secretary and surgeon in chief of the Long Island Throat Hospital, Brooklyn; Dr. Frank Von Fleet, New York; Dr. A. G. Root, Albany, Legislative Committee of the Medical Society, State of New York.

Those present in favor of the bill were Drs. E. Eliot Harris, A. M. Jacobus, M. C. O'Brien, F. H. Wiggin, Washburn, Hunt, Ferguson, Tuthill, Peterson, Sturgis, McGowan, Stewart, Byrne, and Burtenshaw.

James G. Cannon, President of the Good Samaritan Hospital and connected with forty dispensaries, said:

"The bill is a grant of power to the State Board of Charities to shut up any number of dispensaries if it sees fit to withhold from them a license to continue their business. It is vested with an arbitrary and absolute discretion, for the act says that it has only to determine in its 'judgment' whether the public benefit will be promoted or will not be promoted, and it can grant or refuse, as in its 'judgment' it sees fit.

"There is a pretty plain statement of the underlying motive that inspires this legislation—the desire of the medical profession to increase its income. But, why, if there are too many members, doesn't it decrease their numbers? Why doesn't it make it more difficult to enter its profession, and thus limit its number rather than to deprive the public of what it concedes to be a cheaper administration of medicine and medical attention that it will offer if the matter is left with it?

"If this act is to go through, by all means change its title. Write it plainly 'An act to prevent medical treatment at moderate rates, and to permit unlimited charges by physicians.' In a word, gentlemen, make it 'an act to create a medical trust.'"

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa admitted that dispensary abuses exist, but said unless given the power to strike people dead for lying, there could be no way of absolutely stopping free treatment of persons able to pay. He criticised the statement that 50 per cent. of the people of New York were receiving free treatment to which they were not entitled, and cut the percentage down to 3 per cent. The medical profession, he said, was not in favor of the bill, and he denied that it was favored by the State Board of Charities, as a board.

Dr. J. F. Van Fleet, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society, claimed that he spoke against the bill with the full authority of the officers of that society. After presenting arguments against the bill he asked that the vexed question be left for settlement to the medical societies of the State.

Fred J. De Peyster, President of the old New York Dispensary, objected to the sweeping character of the bill. He disliked the bill because it would sweep down the good with the evil. Speaking of impositions upon medical charity, he said that the richest woman in the world had been known to attempt to swindle a London physician in gaining treatment for her daughter, who was suffering from hip disease.

Theodore N. Morris raised the point that charitable persons would cease to endow dispensaries if they were to be placed under the State Board of Charities.

Several lengthy speeches were made by those favoring the bill upon the lines of the speeches reported at the occasion of the previous hearing before the Senate Committee. Great stress was laid upon the abuses of dispensary charity in New York and vicinity.

National Guard Appointments.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Major Gen. Roe announced to-day that he had appointed Col. Stephen H. Olin of New York City Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Col. William Ladd, Jr., of New York City, Judge Advocate General, and Lieut. Louis Greer of Squadron A, New York City, as an Aide de Camp. Col. Olin is the Assistant Adjutant on the staff of the Commander of the First Brigade, and Col. Ladd is now Assistant Judge Advocate General.

SHOT IN THE MORTON HOUSE.

A Man Who Registered as Dennis Harrison Commits Suicide.

A man who registered as Dennis Harrison, address illegible, committed suicide yesterday in the Morton House by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been dead for several hours when discovered.

Twenty-one cents in change and three English five-shilling pieces of the date of 1819 was all the money he had in his pockets. Attached to a bunch of keys was a tag issued by the Bag and Recovery Company of London, numbered 9,843, which may lead to his identification. He was about thirty years old, with a tawny moustache and reddish hair. The body was removed to an undertaker's shop at 20[illegible] First Avenue.

McCALL TO LEAD ALDERMEN.

Chosen in a Caucus of the Democrats to Speak for the Majority.

A caucus of the Democrats of the Board of Aldermen was held at the City Hall yesterday to decide who should be the leader of the board. When the board organized in January, Alderman Glick was made Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and Alderman Muh Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Alderman Glick claimed that, as Chairman of the Rules Committee, he was officially the leader of the majority. Alderman Muh disputed this. The difference of opinion had assumed almost serious proportions when the caucus was decided upon.

John T. McCall, Robert Muh, Bernard Glick, and J. S. Geagan were put in nomination. Before the first ballot Mr. Geagan withdrew in favor of McCall, and the first count showed McCall 17, Glick 5, Muh 10. The ten Brooklyn Aldermen voted solidly for McCall on the second ballot, and the count showed McCall 21, Muh 10, Glick 3.

Druggists' League Meeting.

A meeting of the Druggists' League was held last night at the Teutonia Assembly rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, and speeches in favor of the Shorter Hour bill were made by the Rev. Dr. R. N. Bellowes, C. F. Wingate, C. F. Doherr, and Gregory Weinstein. A telegram, saying the passage of the bill seemd assured, was received from Edward Thimms, a member of the League, who is in Albany. Resolutions were passed asking for the help of the Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities, and the Assembly Committee on Public Health, and condemning the unfair methods employed by druggists to get their employes to sign a protest against the bill.

Columbia Students' Operetta.

"In Vanity Fair: The Musical Story of a Dresden China Shepherdess," is the title of the operetta which will be given this year under the direction of the Columbia Musical Society, composed of students of Columbia University. The book was written by Arthur Augustus Powers, author of "Cleopatra," the society's last production. The play will be presented in Carnegie Lyceum, beginning Monday night, Feb. 21, and repeated each night of that week. The profits will go toward maintaining the Columbia crew.

A JERSEY HOME FOR FRIENDS.

To Provide Indigent Members of the Society with Comforts at Moderate Cost.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The members of the Society of Friends of Burlington, Mercer, and adjacent counties have formulated definite plans for the opening of a Friends' home for the indigent of their sect. The home is to be situated in this city on the Cadwalader Tract, and will be opened as soon as the quarterly meetings are held and the plans approved. The home had its origin in a legacy of a wealthy Friend of the Philadelphia quarterly meeting, who divided her fortune among the various "quarterlies" in association with the Philadelphia body. There are no indigent Friends that are particularly in need of a home, but, it is urged, there are some few who are lonely and who are in need of pleasant association in their declining days.

The home will be under the care of the Burlington quarterly meeting, and is especially intended for the Burlington district, but persons will be received from all over the State. A moderate fee will be charged, but persons who are unable to pay will be provided for by their respective quarterly meetings.

Andrew C. Reeves has given the use of the house 114 Overbrook Avenue to the corporation for one year. At the end of that time, if the institution proves successful, larger and more commodious quarters will be secured. The Board of Managers consists of the President, Dr. Laura H. Satterwaite; Vice President Mrs. Priscilla H. Clothier, Mount Holly; Secretary Edmund R. Willets; Treasurer Thomas S. Gibbs, Columbus; Mrs. Maria H. Conrad and Harvey Tomlinson of this city are also members of the board. The board will make its report to the meeting to be held at Mount Holly on Tuesday, March 1. After the acceptance of the report, the minor details will be attended to. A matron and other officials will be appointed and the home furnished. It is expected to have the institution opened about April 1.

TIMOTHY HOGAN CAPTURED.

Noted Mail Box Thief Who Escaped from Blackwell's Island Arrested in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Timothy Hogan, who has eluded all of the Secret Service men of the country and the detectives of many cities, as well as several private agencies, for the last year, was arrested Monday night at Westerville, about twelve miles north of Columbus. Hogan is wanted for rifling mail bags in many cities and for raising and passing checks secured from letters deposited in the mails.

When arrested, Hogan had in his possession 120 mail-box keys, secured in as many different cities, together with over 200 letters which he had taken from the mails in various cities in Ohio. Hogan, when brought before Chief of Police Kelly, said that he had a pal, but refused to give his name or any information regarding his whereabouts. Chief Kelly, however, thinks he will be apprehended.

Hogan is about thirty years of age and has a wife and family in Chicago. He declares that his brother, under arrest in New York City, is not implicated in any way in his operations. He says that during the last year he has secured by his operations as much as $40,000, but that he and his pal have spent all of it. Hogan escaped from Blackwell's Island, New York, a little over a year ago, and has four years of his sentence yet to serve.

EXPECTORATION TRACTS OUT.

Those that Boston Women are Using Exhibited in Brooklyn.

The first of the expectoration tracts with which the Women's Health Protective Associations in different parts of the country are thinking of reinforcing their warfare against expectoration in public buildings, street cars, and the like have made their appearance in Boston.

They are neat little cards which invite the offender against public health and cleanliness to notice the placard forbidding expectoration. A sample card was exhibited at a meeting of the Brooklyn Women's Health Protective Association last week. The Boston member of the Health Protective, it seems, when she sees an offender in a car, has one of these small tracts ready for him, and as she is about to leave the car hands it to him and then flees from the wrath to come.

The New York society has been talking for some time of adopting this method for bringing about a reform. The Boston society was formed about a year ago through the influence of the New York and Brooklyn societies whose Presidents, Mrs. Ralph Trautment and Mrs. James Scrimbeour, have each addressed the Hub health enthusiasts.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE SUICIDE.

Money Furnished for His Burial by a Man from New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—A man who gave his name as R. E. Gorton came here from New York to-day and identified the body of the Nelson House suicide as Ernest Anders, a professor of music, thirty-eight years of age, and unmarried. He said Anders was born in Austria, had been fourteen years in America, and had his last residence in New York.

This was all the information Gorton would give the Coroner about the dead man. He would not say if he was related to the suicide.

Gorton was accompanied by a young man who wore a mourning band on his hat. Gorton gave the Coroner a sum of money to pay the burial expenses, and with his companion returned to New York.

Sound Money Democrats Want Funds.

A circular, over the signature of John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League, has been distributed, asking for help in prosecuting a campaign which shall result in the election of sound-money Congressmen in 1898, and in 1900 of an Administration pledged to maintain the gold standard. Mr. Byrne urges the advocates of sound money to begin work at once to secure the election to both National and State Legislatures of men pledged to secure the enactment of a law properly reforming the currency and declaring for the gold standard. Contributions may be sent to John J. Pulleyn, Treasurer of the league, at 346 Broadway.

Death of a Christian Scientist.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—Miss Isabella Franklin Jones, one of the leading Christian Scientists of the country, who came to this city two months ago from Chicago, is dead of pneumonia, complicated with measles. She did not have a physician during her illness. Miss Jones was forty-five years old.

Massachusetts National Life.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—In the Supreme Court to-day Assistant Attorney General Hammond asked for an injunction to restrain the Massachusetts National Life Association from further continuing in business. An order of notice was issued, returnable in three weeks.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of Absence—Two months to Second Lieut. William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry; fifteen days from about Feb. 19, to Capt. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, and permission to go beyond sea.

Transfers in the First Artillery—First Lieut. Charles B. Vodges, from Company L to Company B; First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, from Company G to Company L; First Lieut. Francis E. Lacy, Jr., from Company B to Company G.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry—First Lieut. William N. Hughes, from Company L to Company H; First Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, from Company H to Company I.

Transfers, to take effect March 1, in the Sixth Cavalry—First Lieut. James A. Cole, from Troop C to Troop F; First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, from Troop L to Troop C; First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, from Troop F to Troop L.

First Lieut. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice First Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Texas arrived at Galveston Feb. 15.

Fern sailed from Key West for Havana Feb. 15.

Brooklyn arrived at San Domingo Feb. 15.

Annapolis sailed from St. Croix for St. Thomas Feb. 15.

Detroit arrived at Mobile Feb. 15.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB DINNER.

Sixty-eight Pounds of Steak and Three Kegs of Ale.

Seventeen members and six guests of the Correspondents' Club of New York met at the establishment of Mrs. Goss, 518 West Fifty-eighth Street, last night, to partake of a "beefsteak grab." Sixty-eight pounds of choice meat, which had been kept in cold storage six months, was broiled over a bed of live hickory coals.

The menu was not long nor elaborate. First, a glass of sherry, and then followed the steak, which was washed down with three kegs of choice old ale. Squabs, cognac, and coffee completed the repast.

An orchestra of colored artists played banjos, and the jollification wound up with a Virginia reel. An unusual feature was the absence of speeches of any description. The present officers of the club are Frank E. Perkins, President; C. Henry George, Vice President, and C. S. Scanlan Secretary and Treasurer.

Killed in a Malt House Elevator.

August Theim, an ironworker in the employ of Lewison & Just of 128 West Forty-second Street, was caught in a shaft in the elevator attached to the malt house of Neidlinger & Co., on East Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, and died shortly after being removed to the Flower Hospital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. WALTZER.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday took charge of the place of business of Samuel Waltzer, manufacturer of bedding, at 1,615 Second Avenue, on an execution for $1,015 in favor of Hyman Saltman. He has been in this line of business off and on for ten years.

S. SCHLANSKY.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against Sarah Schlansky of 526 Grand Street by Franklin Bien, aggregating $16,414, one in favor of Isaac Cohen for $8,995, and the other in favor of Israel Wischanski for $7,419, for money lent to her eight years ago. Executions were issued to Deputy Sheriff Radley.

YORSTON BROTHERS.—Judgment for $4,754 was entered yesterday against Arthur P. and Joseph A. Yorston, who composed the late firm of Yorston Brothers, formerly art publishers, in favor of Henriette M. B. Hague, on a note dated May 8, 1894, payable six months after date. Arthur P. Yorston has since been a dealer in oil paintings at 576 Fifth Avenue.

H. P. ROSS & CO.—Henry P. Ross & Co., composed of Henry P. Ross and A. Clarence Isaacs, dealers in rope and twine at 92 White Street, made an assignment yesterday to Martin Saxe, giving preference to the holder of a note for $800. They have been in business since April, 1895. Mr. Saxe said yesterday that the liabilities are $6,500, assets $3,400, and the assignment was due to dull trade.

J. M. ASHLEY, JR.—Judgment by default was entered yesterday, for $79,304, against James M. Ashley, Jr., formerly President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, in favor of E. St. John Hayes & Co., stock brokers, on stock transactions from Nov. 18, 1892, to May 1, 1893. They held as margin collateral $60,000 first mortgage bonds of the above railway company, which were sold at auction on Feb. 7, 1894, for $11,920.

VINCENT BRUNO.—Vincent Bruno, dealer in shoes at 1,920 Third Avenue, has given a bill of sale of the business to his wife, Ellen Bruno, for $4,757. Arthur Rothschild, who filed the bill of sale, said that Mr. Bruno had been in business for twenty-seven years in the same locality, had a large store, but business had been very dull for a long time. The liabilities to the trade are about $5,000, and a meeting of creditors will be called shortly to offer a settlement.

I. H. TERRELL.—Isaac H. Terrell, dealer in hardware and builders' supplies, at 368 Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William B. Dunlap, giving preferences for $3,850—to I. T. Williams & Son, $425; John Ludlum, Elmont, L. I., $1,850; West Side Bank, $1,575. Mr. Terrell is one of the oldest dealers in this line in the city, having been in business thirty-five years, was highly regarded in the trade, and was well known in local politics, having been an Alderman. Edward Jacobs, his attorney, said yesterday that this is the first time in his long business career that he was unable to meet his obligations, and that some of the largest creditors were so kindly disposed that they had offered to wipe off the debt. The assignment is due to dull business and poor collections. The liabilities are $20,000, nominal assets $33,000, and actual assets nearly as large. Mr. Terrell carried on the business alone for twenty years after it was started. He then formed the firm of Terrell & Vroom from 1884 to May, 1895, when Mr. Vroom died, and Mr. Terrell purchased his interest.

WERTHEIMER & CO.—Schedules of Wertheimer & Co., importers of kid gloves at 610 to 614 Broadway, filed yesterday, show liabilities $806,889, nominal assets $786,524, actual assets $303,721. In addition to the actual assets there are assets in the hands of secured creditors to the amount of $219,834, exclusive of equity in pledged goods, which would make total actual assets $523,555. The assets consist of merchandise in New York, nominal $161,588; actual $144,988; merchandise at Johnstown, N. Y., nominal $19,840, actual, $13,748; merchandise in Europe, nominal $600, actual $100; equity in pledged goods, nominal $38,345, actual unknown; cash, $3,281; furniture, nominal $5,000, actual $1,250; good accounts, nominal $108,700, actual $99,830; impaired and suspended accounts, nominal $396,365, actual $40,000; patent right, nominal $50,000, actual unknown. The principal creditors are: J. Warnier and P. David, $444,121, secured by twelve life insurance policies of Maurice Wertheimer, amounting to $135,000, and they claim to be further secured by outstanding accounts, the amount of which is unknown; Leipziger Bank of Chemnitz, Saxony, $105,041, secured; American Exchange National Bank, $107,586, secured; E. Wertheimer, Berlin, $65,000; Triest & Co., $34,152, secured; Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., $31,499, secured. The secured creditors have warehouse receipts for kid gloves as collateral.

Out of Town.

R. B. LYON.—R. Benjamin Lyon of Baltimore filed a confession of judgment here yesterday for $10,216 in favor of Harry B. Tilden, for the amount due on the purchase of 100,000 shares of stock of the Big Union Mining Company of West Virginia on May 14, 1897. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Roberts.

T. WEATHEROD'S SONS.—The affairs of Thomas Weatherod's Sons, florists, of Jersey City, which have been in the hands of a receiver for some time, were again before Chancellor McGill yesterday. The firm claimed that John Young, the receiver, had not sold the property to good advantage. They said the buildings, machinery, &c., cost $45,000, and were sold for $6,800. The firm also declared that the fees claimed by the receiver, $2,000, were exorbitant, he having agreed to discharge the duties for nothing. Mr. Young's counsel denied this. They also claimed that the $6,800 was only part of the proceeds of the sale of the property, the entire amount realized being $13,450. Decision was reserved.

NATIONAL WATER TUBE BOILER COMPANY.—Henry G. Parker, cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, has been appointed temporary receiver of the National Water Tube Boiler Company of New Brunswick, N. J. The appointment was made by Chancellor McGill on the application of the boiler company, which is insolvent. Since the death of William E. Kelley, the inventor of the water tube boiler and organizer of the company, the company has been unable to meet its liabilities. The rent for the factory buildings has been unpaid for several years. The company has been overshadowed since Edward Moore of Philadelphia, inventor, instituted suit against it for $50,000 for alleged infringement of patents. Moore recently got a judgment of $7,000, with costs and interest, amounting to $11,000. He then instituted suit for three months royalties not in the original suit. At a meeting of the company, held last week, a committee was appointed to relieve the financial condition. The committee at once decided to apply for a receiver. An attempt will be made to reorganize the company and avoid the appointment of a permanent receiver. The officers of the company are: President—Matthew Suydam; Secretary—Edward Tindell; Treasurer—John C. Evans; General Manager—C. A. Schenck.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALTSCHUL, Rudolph, and James Chalmers—Isaac L. Miller	322
ASHLEY, James M., Jr.—Edward St. John Hays and Joseph Tate	79,304
ALLEN, Rudolph—W. H. Seaich	53
ALEXANDER, Alexander—H. J. Hinck and others	2,507
AYOOB, Joseph—A. Frank	103
ANDREWS, Herbert F.—American Writing Machine Company	99
ASCHNER, Isidor, Aaron J. Bach, and Esberg-Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company—Flora Pohalski	5,991
BLUM, Fannie—D. E. Cohn	665
BAER, Adolph, and Samuel Schwartz—E. Bach and others	1,441
BUDENBENDER, George F.—J. Catoir	562
BROWN, J. Wilson—Excelsior Steam Power Company	3,212
BERKEMEYER, Charles, executor, and Annie Reipschlager, executrix—H. Reipschlager	351
BRONSWELD, Edward—R. Mylash, by guardian	174
BROWNE, James J.—M. Josephsohn	160
CLARK ELECTRIC COMPANY—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	114
CASLIN, Stephen M.—M. Rosenfield and others	160
CRONIN, Dennis—J. Ruppert	2,727
DOBBINS, John, administrator—H. A. Hurlbut, Jr., and another, costs	108
DOWNS, Sarah L.—H. Borden	141
DURYEA, George W.—H. Bogert	115
DARLING, Albert M., administrator—H. Sarzin	225
EASTLAKE, Wilbur—C. W. McTeague	30
ELLIS, Cornelius C.—Farington & Runyon Co.	1,712
FREUND, Theodore F.—The Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, Limited, deficiency	893
FOSTER, James P.—Oscar Taussig, (two judgments)	2,679
FROST, Ralph A.—G. L. Transue	2,055
FARNAM, Edward J.—National Lead Company	204
GANS, Frederick—L. M. Josephal	551
GAUDY, Frank—G. Werneberg	246
GUNSBERG, Max C.—E. A. Beckwith	35
HARTOG, Albert and Ferdinand—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company	115
HAWLEY, Frank—Al Powell & Co.	68
HACKETT, Orlando J., as guardian, &c.—W. McBride	10
HARRISON, Maud—A. Simonson	63
HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY—Mary E. Chichester	851
KLADY, Charles—Manhattan Beef Company, Limited	123
LEIBOWITZ, Aaron, and Marcus Copel—Jacob Kreischer	217
LEVY, Gustave—A. S. Nichols	254
LANE, George, and George, Jr.—Bruce & Cook	50
LAURENCE, Frederick H.—I. W. Kline, costs	25
LOWENSTEIN, Leopold—E. J. Merrill	83
LYON, R. Benjamin—H. B. Tilden	10,216
LAPOWSKI, Samuel and Jacob—M. Neiman & Sons	618
LITTLEWOOD, George H.—J. F. Littlewood and another	132
MAYER, Oscar—A. P. Kerley, costs	119
MOORE, Joseph J.—C. C. Schildwachter	439
MEYER, Herbert J.—The Gillin Printing Company	899
MONSKY, Morris—F. A. Errington	270
McLOUGHLIN, Harry—N. Jarvis	583
NEWTON, Harrie G., executor—A. Booth and others	18,869
ORRIN, Mary—New York Real Estate Owners' Sanitary Repair and Protection Company	78
PARCELLO, Marie—W. Eitz	55
QUINN, William—Peter Moller, Jr. and others	1,467
ROURKE, Mary—James Hagerty and another	391
RYDILL, Morris—J. Hirsh and another	525
ROACH, Stephen W.—E. A. Ayers	565
REED, Samuel T. and Peter F. Turner—E. V. Thornwall	110
REGAN, James—William Fosdick, costs	97
RAMAGE, John T.—Mayor, Lane & Co.	273
ROKEACH, Israel—L. Balsam	396
SIMONSON, William H.—George C. Hollister	33,212
SINGHI, Henry U.—W. G. Flammer	150
SCHLIEP, Louis C.—E. Thulin and another	108
SCHWARTZ, Marcus L.—Apollo Incandescent Gas Light Company	189
SCHLANSKY, Sarah—J. Wischansky	7,419
SCHLANSKY, Sarah—Isaac Cohen	8,995
SALOMON, Salomon—Flora Pohalski	5,991
SNEED, James W.—F. Dobson	180
TARR, Horace G. H.—F. D. Millet	4,291
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. A. True	75
THE AUXILIARY SAFE MANUFACTURING Company—State Bank of Renwick	247
WAY, J. Howard—C. B. Knox	2,616
WALZER, Samuel—H. Saltman	1,015
WOODHOUSE, Daniel A.—S. W. Dexter	125
WYMAN, Henry J.—The New York Heat, Light and Power Company	85
YORSTON, Arthur P. and Joseph A.—H. M. B. Hague	4,754

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh

RIVARA, GIUSEPPE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIUSEPPE RIVARA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Rapallo, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1897. MARY VALENTE, JOHN RIVARA, Executors. EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Attorney for Executors, 66 Broadway, New York City. au19-1aw6mTh

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f17-1aw6wTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Logenbrueder—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH—Organ Recital—4:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Chamber Music—2:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Symphony Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE MAINE.

The tragedies of actual battle do not surpass in suddenness and horror the destruction of the Maine, with more than 250 of her men. Before the day of modern high explosives an enemy had no such power of instantaneous annihilation as that which sent our battleship to the bottom. Even the old-time unarmored ships would stand a vast deal of pounding and perforation and blowing up with gunpowder before they went down. It is only the new explosives that can reduce a great battleship to a mass of wreckage in an instant.

The one thing clearly evident is that it was some form of high explosive that destroyed the Maine. In her torpedo heads and in her magazine she carried enough of these compounds to wreck a navy. While awaiting the first definite statement from Havana as to the probable cause of the explosion, naval experts have ranged over a wide field of conjecture. It seems to us that it is almost wholly profitless to speculate on the causes of any explosion that may have occurred aboard the Maine, since it must be impossible to determine what it was that set off the magazine explosives. If we knew that the Maine was destroyed by her own ammunition the Navy Department could do little more than devise new safeguards for the care of guncotton and nitro compounds, and the safeguards now in use seem to be as complete as they can be made. If they have now failed it is the first time.

It can be determined with certainty, however, whether the Maine was destroyed by an explosion from within or from without. That is the all-important question, on which the American people have calmly suspended judgment. Until an inspection of the wreck by divers has shown whether the Maine was destroyed by her own ammunition exploding within or by the ammunition of an enemy applied without, mere guesswork is idle and may be more than idle.

Of course, nobody is so foolish as to believe that the Maine was destroyed by Spaniards with the knowledge and connivance of their Government. A fanatical partisan of BLANCO might have done the deed at the prompting of his own private hatred of the United States, but the crime of an irresponsible wretch cannot be justly charged against his Government. Spain has just now too many reasons for avoiding cause of offense to us to make it permissible to suppose that she would not exercise due diligence to protect a ship of our navy visiting her waters.

Aside from the terrible loss of life and of property, the gravity of the disaster arises from the fact that it did occur in Spanish waters at a somewhat critical moment before the uneasiness over the de Lome incident had been allayed. Undeniably it imposes upon both Governments the obligation of a wise calmness and courtesy in their necessary communications, and upon the people of both countries the duty of not allowing themselves to become excited by criminally sensational newspapers or otherwise.

We could ill spare the battleship Maine. Considering the necessarily slow construction of naval vessels we should suppose the Administration and Congress would deem it wise to buy immediately two or more ships of her class if any shipbuilder or nation can be found willing to sell. We see no force in the objection that such a move might be looked upon as a preparation for war. On the contrary, it would have a reassuring effect if our Government in that unmistakable manner evinced its determination to maintain the full strength of our navy.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

How long must the country put up with the humiliation, forced upon it and persisted in even in the face of the risk of a serious misunderstanding at some inconvenient moment, of the maintenance at Washington of the pretension that we have a Secretary of State?

The office of that member of the Cabinet is occupied; the desk of the occupant bears a mass of papers such as would be found upon the desk of a real Secretary. Diplomatic officers are received by the person who daily sits at this desk and occasionally signs his name to writings about which a real Secretary would be informed. Yet it is known at the National capital that the Secretary, presumably holding his place merely in order that Mr. HANNA may occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States, is physically infirm, that age and long service have abated his vigor and his interest in affairs, and this has been permitted for so many months that it excites little or no comment when great concerns of State are not even communicated to him.

It is both melancholy and scandalous. Honorable service should not be so requited; and it seems almost incredible that a high-minded Executive could so calmly disregard the disapproval, not loud but deep, with which such indifference to public opinion is observed.

THE PLAN OF THE CITIZENS' UNION.

The general lines of the plan of reorganization of the Citizens' Union as proposed by the special committee are not likely to be changed by discussion. It is said of them, either in disparagement or praise, that they are the same as those of the Tammany plan; but it is equally true that they are those of about every representative political body in the United States. The plan in fact flows naturally and logically from the representative principle. When you once advance beyond the simplicity of the town meeting, which is small enough for every one to have a voice and a vote, there is no other practicable. When it becomes impossible for individuals to present themselves they must be represented. The scheme of a representative in a General Committee for a fixed number of constituents is reasonable, and it is equally so that this committee, if it be too large to transact business readily, should divide the business up among committees or intrust it to an Executive Committee. The Chairmen of committees, the single Chairman, if there be but one committee, must under the conditions of transacting business have a certain power and influence, and this is just as sure to come about in an organization of reformers or clergymen as in that of a political party managed by professional politicians.

The difference between the Citizens' Union and the Platt or Croker machine cannot be found in methods of organization; it must be in the aims of the organization. There is no more reason why the essential methods of these machines should not be used for good aims than there was reason why American independence should not have been won by the use of the military organization prevailing among the Hessian hirelings. VON STEUBEN and DONOP fought much in the same way; it was what they fought for that made the difference. In the case of the Citizens' Union, it is true, one notable and most energetic campaign was conducted on methods much more liable to abuse, if made permanent, than those of Tammany. But that was necessarily a provisional organization, the object of which was to give a rallying point to those who should agree with its objects, the number of whom was at the time unknown. Having developed a vote of 150,000, and made a party actually powerful and capable of definite advance and increase, the methods of continuous representative organization become not only proper, but practically inevitable.

The one difference that every one can understand between the Citizens' Union and the party machine is that the former is working with all its might to abolish patronage and the latter works to secure it and naturally to extend it. So long as that difference exists there is no danger of the citizens' organization developing the boss system. That is absolutely dependent on patronage. The boss owes his power to the skill with which he can hire his workers and get them paid out of the taxes. Every active man in the machine holds some place or expects to hold one in the public pay or in the pay of those whom the boss can get money from. Whether staff or line or company officers—the military analogy is closely followed—they draw their pay or their rations from the military chest, which is kept filled by patronage or by blackmail, and the larger number of the rank and file that can also be supported in the same way, the greater the power of the boss.

Unquestionably such a motive power is hard to resist. The Citizens' Union, so far as immediate efficiency is concerned, is at a disadvantage. Conscience is in the long run stronger than greed, but it is not so general, and it is not so easy to awaken. We have not a particle of doubt that finally the essential aim of the union will be attained, but the rapidity of its success will depend on two things—on how bad the evils become with which the union has to contend, and upon the real ratio of sense and virtue in the community. There is a long, hard fight ahead of those who are enlisted against bossism and corruption and on the side of decency and the public good. All that the union can do is to give rational and honest men an organization fitted for their purposes. That it is plainly doing.

THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

The committees of the Democrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans have issued addresses, all on the same lines, urging their followers to "get together." Get together on what platform? Sixteen to one? Nothing is said of that, though it is the only one on which BRYAN, according to his letter of last Sunday, can consent to stand. On the Populist platform of unlimited irredeemable paper, Government purchase of crops, and free riot? That, too, is not mentioned. The silver Republicans would probably flock with either of the other factions because they have no desire to stand alone and be counted, so few are they. But so far as these manifestoes reveal it, the only ground on which all the factions can unite is that of opposition to the Republicans. That does not furnish an aggressive policy, and will not answer for an actual campaign. It is merely a flourish of trumpets. Before the tourney is opened we must know what cause the champions uphold.

The National issues will be more or less thrashed out in the Congressional elections. Each district will decide for itself as to candidates and issues. Where the Populists are strong enough they will force concessions, and clearly they have the whip hand. The Bryanites cannot possibly get a majority in the House without them. So far as we can see, the only practical outcome of this attempt at harmony must be to fix the stamp of Populism more indelibly on the combination. That will not bring back the true Democrats who refused to follow BRYAN in 1896 and defeated him. The situation is one that should bring the Republicans to a more aggressive policy. That is their only hope.

THE ART COMMISSION.

The Mayor has chosen a very good Art Commission, according to the requirements of the charter. Indeed, he could scarcely have chosen a bad one from the list furnished to him by the Fine Arts Federation. The decisions of the body constituted by his appointment and by the naming in the charter of four members ex officio will command general acquiescence as embodying the best-instructed sentiment of the city upon the subjects to which they relate.

It is a pity that the powers of the commission do not extend further. Of course it is a great gain to have imbedded in the charter an acknowledgment of the aesthetic interests of the city, and of the necessity of providing some means for their protection. But the powers of the commission are limited to passing upon the merits of any work of art which it is proposed that the city shall acquire "by purchase, gift, or otherwise." And the term work of art is strictly confined to painting and sculpture. It does not even include architecture, except of a purely monumental kind—that is to say, of architecture in association with sculpture, for the Washington Arch and the Soldiers' Monument, in Brooklyn, are, we believe, the only purely monumental works of architecture in the possession of the city.

It is provided in the charter that "when so requested by the Mayor or Municipal Assembly," the commission shall have a right to interpose its veto upon the execution of "municipal buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps, or other structures erected or to be erected upon land belonging to the city." Obviously public buildings and erections which are primarily works of utility should be submitted to the commission as a matter of course, and the charter should be so amended as to require such a submission. Structures of this kind do more to adorn or disfigure a city than the works of art specifically so called. As a matter of fact the most conspicuous public works now projected are the Manhattan Valley Viaduct and the new East River Bridge. It is more important for the general aspect of the city that these should be ornaments to it than it is that any work of sculpture or painting now impending shall be good of its kind. As a matter of fact, each of them, as it has been designed, is an example of bald utilitarian engineering, the design of which could not pass the scrutiny of a competent art commission. The more reason why the submission to it of such designs should be compulsory.

Even such an extension of its powers would not, however, secure the fulfillment of the purpose which an art commission should serve. If its labors are confined to mere obstruction, to preventing the erection of works of art which may at least be assumed to have had their origin in patriotism or civic pride or a spirit of pious commemoration, it will fail to enlist any enthusiasm in its behalf. It will run the risk of being regarded as a mere obstruction and of getting itself disliked by the City Government as well as by the projectors of works of public art. Of course this negative part of its work is useful and needful, but, to command the public confidence, it should also, as we have before urged, have something positive to propose on its own account. The commission, as named by the Mayor, is abundantly competent to prepare a programme which shall include in a comprehensive scheme of public improvement such details as the designation of suitable sites for public monuments, of which heretofore every one has been treated as a new question and an isolated question, and almost every one has given rise to a squabble. Such a scheme cannot be carried into effect without the co-operation of the City Government, and that co-operation should be the first object of the commission. Without it the usefulness of the commission will be slight and purely negative. With it the commission may render a positive and most important service to the city.

FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

There are two bills concerning National health legislation now before Congress which are of vital importance to the citizens of the United States and upon which the attention of the people cannot be too early fixed. For they concern the private welfare of every man, woman, and child in the land, and are of the utmost importance to commercial interests which are liable to be seriously involved.

One of these bills, called the Spooner bill, provides for the creation of a public health commission or bureau with a chief and an advisory council representing each of the Commonwealths in the Union. This bureau or commission is to be charged with those larger measures of health conservation, including quarantine, which the medical profession has for several years been urging upon Congress, as yet without success. The Spooner bill aims to secure such mutual understanding and co-operation between the health associations of the various States as shall make unlikely the occurrence of serious epidemics and secure the speedy limitation of the common communicable diseases; to provide for the investigation of infectious maladies and the wide diffusion of the means by which they may be avoided or suppressed; to gather health statistics; to establish international agencies for stamping out contagious diseases at their centres of distribution; to manage the maritime and interior quarantine along the lines which the combined wisdom and experience of the board may deem most efficient and least harmful to the interests of commerce, and to maintain such organized forces as may be necessary for the aid of stricken communities in hours of special danger. In consonance with the teaching of modern sanitary science and of the experience of other countries quarantine in this bill is placed in its proper position as a single function—and by no means the most important one—in an organization of wide scope and of high promise in the prevention of disease. For the purpose of economy and efficiency the present Marine Hospital Service is in this bill put under the new organization.

The other bill, known as the Caffery bill, has already been reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine. The provisions of this bill centre largely about quarantine, the control of which throughout the United States is placed virtually in the hands of one man, the head of the Marine Hospital Service. The provisions of this bill largely ignore the wider outlooks in disease prevention which the scientific advances of the past two decades have made known and make possible a constant interference with State quarantine systems. The Caffery bill, in a word, perpetuates the old notions as to the virtue of quarantine and greatly extends the power of an organization—the Marine Hospital Service, which, notwithstanding praiseworthy, efficient accomplishments in recent epidemics and scientific work which reflect much credit upon the special experts in its corps, has still incited a widespread distrust in the medical profession, which does not promise harmony of action in its future work—if with additional power it should be placed in fields of wider activity. This distrust of the Marine Hospital Service may not be just, but it certainly is real, and, combined with the strong urgency of the medical profession for some organization equipped for more modern and more promising work than the administration of quarantine, should command serious consideration in the Senate before the provisions of the Caffery bill receive its sanction.

Wyoming is the first of the extreme Western States in which the Republican organization has definitively cut loose from all connection with the silver faction. The Central Committee of the State is reported to have determined to make the fight this Fall distinctly for the gold standard. This is the more significant because the two Senators from that State, CLARK and WARREN, both voted for the Teller resolution, as did the sole Representative in the House—who, however, is a Democrat. Wyoming is a very small State and cast less than 21,000 votes at the Presidential election of 1896. It then gave a small majority—456—to BRYAN, but it has been Republican with but one exception since 1886, and the Republican managers now must think that they can make a better showing in an out-and-out fight than on any evasive issues—which is encouraging.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday with reference to loans by National banks to their own officers, employés, or Directors had the approval of the late Controller of the Currency, and, we believe, of the present one also. It is by no means drastic. It requires that such loans shall be made only on formal request to the Board of Directors and with the approval of the majority of that board or the Executive Committee. The real mischief heretofore done has been made possible by systematic concealment of such loans, and the Committee on Banking and Currency say in their report "that there exists no case in which the majority of the Board of Directors have intentionally permitted any loans to or use of the moneys of the bank by its Directors or officers in amounts sufficient to render the bank insolvent."

The advocates of biennial sessions for the Legislature of New York have the argument all on their side. This is no longer a matter of theory or experiment. The experiment has been tried amply, and in every case the outcome has been entirely satisfactory. There is no trouble whatever in getting all the good and needed legislation once in two years, and with such a body as New York has you get only about half as much of the mere traffic and jobbery.

Senator GEAR of Iowa manifested a degree of alarm during the consideration of the Dingley bill in the Senate about the danger of injury to the American watch industry that we then took the liberty of suggesting was unwarranted. Thousands of dollars worth of watches, he said, of Japanese manufacture, made at slight cost for labor, and not distinguishable from high-grade American watches, were being shipped to this country. If the watches were shipped they would be accounted for at the ports where received, but the Treasury statisticians found only about $20 worth of watches that came from Japan in 1897. We imported, during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, watches and parts of watches valued at $355,857, and exported in the same time watches valued at $791,747, of which $165,852 went to Japan. As this was an increase of our watch exports to Japan, in a year, of $5,797, it is evident that the Japanese have not learned the news divulged to the Senate by Senator GEAR, and blindly and extravagantly persist in buying foreign watches instead of encouraging home industries.

MISSIONARIES AS HOSTILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first treaty between the United States and a Mohammedan power opened with these words:

"As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of Mussulmans—and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahommetan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."

These are the words of George Washington, sent by him to the Senate in 1796, and ratified by that body. That treaty with Tripoli represents sound constitutional law and the spirit of religious liberty and equity which animated the founders of this Nation.

Americans in foreign countries are amenable to the laws of those countries. If a number of Mohammedans were to form a colony in this country for the purpose of propagating their religion in any way hostile to our laws, for instance, by establishing their harems here, they would be expelled. In Turkey Mohammedanism is established by law, and every missionary who goes there to undermine that law, to seduce families from allegiance to it, to declare the head of Islam (the Sultan) an infidel, is engaged in acts of hostility against that nation. Its constitution is Mohammedan. As Americans our citizens in foreign lands can claim our protection, but they must come into court with clean hands. If, like the royal crusader of old, they invade Islam in order to launch thereon "the curse of sweet Jesus" and the curse recoils, the missionaries must not expect us to propagate their faith by the sword.

EQUITY.

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

It's Human Nature.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said:
"Were I paid according to my worth,
I'd have a mortgage on the earth"?
—Chicago News.

Discouraged.

"We gave up having a coat of arms."

"Why?"

"My husband said my griffin wouldn't look well dragging his ancestral milk wagon."—Chicago Record.

Easy Distinction.

"With all the men in evening dress, how are you going to tell the guests from the servants?"

"Well, the guests are polite to the hostess."—Detroit Journal.

Under Consideration.

Mrs. Newlywed—Before we were married you said that my slightest wish should be your law.

Mr. Newlywed—Exactly, my love; but you have so many vigorous and well-developed wishes that I am as yet unable to decide as to which is the slightest.—Leslie's Weekly.

Discarded the Dictionary.

"I think I will have to buy you a dictionary," said the proprietor.

"You needn't bother yourself; I never use it," replied the typewriter.

"I didn't think you did."

"No, Sir; I looked at one once, and—would you believe it?—every word was spelled wrong!"—Yonkers Statesman.

SPEAKING OF HEROES.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

While we're givin' our attention t' th' heroes o' th' earth
An' a boostin' some t' glory every day,
Let us not contract th' idee that th' men o' greatest worth
Are th' men whose deeds consist o' great display.
War's produced some mighty heroes who have left a good impress
An' are worshipped by th' men of every clime;
But when talkin' o' real heroes let us honestly confess
They're the men who keep a-hustlin' all th' time.

Let us not annex the idee that a hero's born o' war,
For th' greatest heroes never fought a fight;
An' th' men who done most fightin' you'll find they mostly are
Th' fellows that were seldom in th' right.
No, th' very greatest heroes that the roll o' hist'ry fills
Ain't had their deeds o' worth writ up in rhyme.
They're the heroes o' th' workshops, o' th' farms, an' o' th' mills—
They're th' heroes that keep hustlin' all th' time.

You c'n talk o' martial heroes till th' toot o' Gabriel's horn,
An' declaim about your statesmen till you're hoarse;
But they ain't th' biggest heroes that into th' world was born,
For compared with some their work is mighty coarse.
Th' real heroes wear no tokens but th' blisters on their han's,
They're th' toilers that aboun' in every clime.
They're the very bone an' sinoo of all times an' of all lan's—
They're th' men who keep a-hustlin' all th' time.

DANA CERAMIC SALE.

It has remained for the curious art season of the present year, so late in beginning and so crowded as it now is with events of more than usual importance, to bring at this time before the American art public the most unique and in their way the two most valuable exhibitions and sales of pictures and Oriental ceramics that have yet taken place in this country. These exhibitions, which are held conjointly at the galleries of the American Art Association, are made up of the remarkable collection of Oriental ceramics and other art objects and a few notable pictures formed by the late Charles A. Dana, and the equally remarkable collection of paintings by the early English and Barbizon masters formed by Mr. William H. Fuller. The porcelains will be sold at auction in the American Art Galleries on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 24, 25, and 26, and the pictures of both collectors will be sold, also at auction, at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 25. Meanwhile the ceramics and pictures will be on exhibition to the public in the American Art Galleries.

As was said in THE NEW YORK TIMES when the news of the forthcoming dispersion of Mr. Dana's art treasures was first made public, his collection of Oriental ceramics is, perhaps, with the single exception of the Walters collection of Baltimore, the most important and interesting extant, not only in America, but in Europe. There is not wanting expert testimony to confirm this estimate of the collection. A distinguished authority on the subject of Oriental ceramics says in a recent letter that "the Dana collection, made for individual ends and the gratification of good taste, is distinctly superior to the three standard collections of Sir Wollaston Franks, the Grandidier collection of the Louvre, and the oldest of all, the Porzellan Sammlung of the Johanneum at Dresden, and even surpasses the superb private collection of George Salting in the South Kensington Museum." The same authority lays particular stress upon the historical value of the Dana collection, and says that there is no collection extant that could furnish a lecturer on the subject with essential examples and illustrations and as fully equipped as was Mr. Dana's. The Walters collection, like the other important ones of Europe that have been mentioned, has been formed more for an educational purpose. Mr. Dana sought to acquire objects which the scholar and student of the history of porcelains could most fully appreciate. Most of the objects were found, we are told, by excavating graves and sites of former dwellings, and the identification of these pieces with those described in the literature of China, which deals with the remote history and manufacture of porcelain, was a constant source of delight to Mr. Dana, as it will be to those who are fortunate enough to secure these objects at the coming sale.

It is of course impossible in a general review such as this, of so important and really wonderful a display of the ceramic art of "Far Cathay," to do more than point out to the intending visitor to the exhibition and possible purchaser at the sale the more important and intrinsically or historically valuable objects in the 585 numbers of the collection. Columns might be written dealing with elaborate descriptions and historical details on the collection, through which the reader might follow and study almost the entire history of Chinese porcelains from periods so remote as the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, through all the reigns of the Ming dynasty, from Hung-Wu in 1368 to Chung-Chen in 1628, and through the succeeding reign of the Tsing dynasty, beginning with Chung Chee in 1644 and ending with the accession of Kuang-Hssu in 1875. But such a deserved and detailed story belongs more to the domain of the essayist and on the shelves of a technical library of art. It will be sufficient for the average visitor and art student to know that in this collection he can find and study the rarest and finest examples of the potter's art in the Orient and the Far East through many centuries, of processes whose secret is lost in the mists of time, of glazes which no modern workman can produce, and of colors which were but now are never seen on sea or land.

Some of the specimens come from Korea and a few from Japan, while others have been found in graves on the far-off island of Celebes and the still further coral isles of the South Pacific. Here are Persian plates and vases of the fifteenth century, other objects of Hispano-Moresque faïence, an antique Celadon vase from the east coast of Africa, probably a relic of the Arabian trade of the ninth and tenth centuries, and still another plate with pale Celadon glaze, which, with its five companions, came from remote places whither they had been transported by caravans traversing Asia or by the Arab sea traders plying between the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea.

The collection's most notable examples and those in which, from their rarity, beauty, and value, the public will be most interested are the rose soufflé bottle-shaped vase—a unique specimen; the peachblow vase, which in point of color and flawlessness has perhaps no equal, with an ovoid fluted body, slender neck, and flaring mouth and a glaze suggesting the tint of the ripening peach; the hawthorn ginger jar, with its own cover, and the tall bottle shaped vase with the rich dark green glaze containing a delicate and uneven crackle, and which is known as the Man vase, as it was purchased by Mr. Dana for $2,500 at the sale of the William Man collection. Other more interesting objects in this collection which Mr. Dana began to form in the early seventies and of which the last he secured was a large jar of old gray crackle of the early sixteenth century, are a large ovoid turquoise vase which Mr. Dana secured at a sale in 1881 for $1,900, after a fierce contest with Mr. William T. Walters and Mr. Robert Hoe; several small vases of the exquisite shade known as clair de lune, one with rich crimson and purple markings, two remarkably beautiful objects, a tall beaker and a quadrilateral vase of the so-called black hawthorn pattern, the body of the vases invested with rich black green enamel against which are the flowering branches of the Mei blossoms with purple gnarled stems, the green of the young shoots, and yellow-breasted birds; a rice pattern bowl with the rice grain design incised through the paste and filled in with translucent Celadon glaze, and a broad vase of old Ming pottery very curiously ornamented, the body a bowl in design, the reticulation removed by over two inches from the inner or true vase and made to sustain various figures, the whole interspersed with floral and other ornament, and all invested with dark purple, pale green, and yellow enamels.

There are also two egg-shell lanterns with elaborate design in transparent enamel, an egg-shell bowl of translucent white porcelain with a delicate and beautifully drawn decoration embodied in a thin paste and visible only in the sunlight or when the bowl is filled with a colored fluid; an ovoid vase with trumpet neck, known as the powder blue vase, from its delicate glaze of fine powder blue, a bottle-shaped vase of fine green transparent enamel superposed upon an under glaze of red; a bottle-shaped vase with dark lapis-lazuli glaze of great depth; a vase with a dark-green iridescent tea glaze, and the "vase of a thousand flowers," a superb example of one of the most interesting and elaborate decorations known in Chinese porcelain. Five beautiful vases of the exquisite color known as the sang-de-boeuf, which varies from a transparent blush to the deepest crimson blood color, must also be mentioned. The collection is especially rich in gray and blue Sung bowls and jars and in specimens of Celadon glaze.

THE DANA-FULLER PICTURES.

Mr. Dana was not as devoted to pictures as to porcelains, but he was an appreciative student of art, and when he bought pictures he did so with discrimination and intelligence. He was a warm admirer of the Barbizon painters, and five of seven canvases which he owned, and which are to be sold with those belonging to Mr. Fuller on Feb. 25, represent, respectively, Millet, Rousseau, Daubigny, Corot, and Jacque. The Millet is the celebrated "Turkey Herder," which has best been described as a "Winter Pastoral," and which, in composition, color, and general treatment, is not only a characteristic and satisfactory example of the painter of "the poetry of toil," but is a fit companion of his equally famous "Sower." Simplicity, sentiment, and strength are the main features of this canvas, in which a peasant girl, enveloped in her cloak and hood, stands on a piece of upward-sloping ground, beyond which is a distant landscape, illumined by feeble sunshine and in an atmosphere of Winter. The Corot is the equally famous classic "La Danse des Amours," which was exhibited with Millet's "Turkey Herder" at the Barye Memorial Exhibition, held in New York in 1890. The Daubigny, "On the River Oise," is notable for the richness of its color, its harmony of tone, its clearness of atmosphere, and its characteristic poetic sentiment. The Rousseau, "The Harvest Field," while not a superior example of the master, is still entirely satisfactory—an afternoon scene in a harvest field, with a gray and warm sky and much reserved color, with lovely, light effect and joyous in sentiment. The Jacque "Sheep in the Forest," is also a good example, and more than usually rich in color, and clear in tone. Mr. Dana's two remaining pictures are a strong seashore by Couerbet, cold, crashing breakers in the foreground, under a wild rainswept sky, and an early and fine example of Ziem.

Mr. William H. Fuller has been known for several years to the New York art public as an art patron and collector of unusual discernment. During the past ten or fifteen years Mr. Fuller has been fortunately able to devote the time denied to many of his fellow-collectors and connoisseurs to a study, not only of the early English and modern French masters, as represented by their canvases both here and abroad, but to the literature of the period, and, possessing an alert mind and unusual facility and felicity of expression, he has developed into that rara avis in America, an art patron and collector who is also an intelligent and accomplished writer. To signalize the present exhibition and coming sale of the thirty-seven remarkably important examples of the early English and Barbizon schools owned by him, of which Mr. Frank Millet has written an appreciative sketch and prepared an excellent catalogue raisonnée, Mr. Fuller has himself written and published a monograph on the canvas of Gainsborough entitled "The Blue Boy," one of the two of which pictures painted by Gainsborough is in Mr. Fuller's collection, and the relative priority of which has led to a long, protracted discussion, not ended yet. Mr. Fuller has also supervised the preparation of an edition de luxe of the catalogue of his pictures, and which is filled with excellent photogravures of all the paintings. The supply of this catalogue, which is sold at $10, is now almost exhausted.

Many of the thirty-seven paintings which form the Fuller collection have been shown at the Union League Club, and have already been noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. For some years past it has been Mr. Fuller's pleasure to show these masterpieces of early English and modern French art to a number of appreciative friends at his apartments in West Fortieth Street, where they occupied every inch of wall space, and where their owner and these friends grew to love them more and more, and to find in them new beauties at each inspection. Seen as they now are, on the walls of a well-lit and handsomely appointed gallery, they impress even those who knew them before still more strongly, if possible, and will be a revelation to those of the art public who see them for the first time. As Mr. Millet well says, "They form a group of surprising homogeneity, and indicate the interest, the judgment, and the taste of the gentleman who for the last two decades, has been largely occupied with their collection."

It was some fifteen years ago that Mr. Fuller, who had long been a student and admirer of the work of the men of 1830, recognizing the source of their inspiration in the paintings of their English predecessors, began to study and collect the paintings of the early English masters, and the exhibition which he made at the Union League Club in 1892 of his pictures representing the early English and the Barbizon schools first aroused a new and active interest in America in early English art—an interest which has so grown that it is now difficult to secure even fairly representative examples of this school.

The Fuller collection is to the American art world of to-day what the first Albert Spencer collection was to the American art world of 1878. It is notable and unique for its rich quality, and, in fact, exemplifies the old saying, "Infinite riches in a little room." In it the art of such masters of the English school as Wilson, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Constable is epitomized by rarely fine examples, while the lesser names are each represented by a choice specimen. Of the painters of the Barbizon school there are good examples of Dupré, Daubigny, Diaz, and Michel, while the collection contains two of the finest examples of Rousseau and Troyon in the famous "Charcoal Burner's Hut" and the "Cows in the Pasture," known.

Of the English pictures, Gainsborough's famous "Blue Boy" must first be noticed. This picture, which was painted at the height of Gainsborough's career, and which, as said above, has been the subject of so much controversy as to whether it was painted before or after that of the same subject and title owned by the Duke of Westminster that Mr. Fuller has thought it worthy of a monograph, possesses the most striking characteristics of the artist's work, and is a forceful manifestation of his genius. The picture takes its title from the costume of the youth, a Van Dyke one of blue silk, of which the sheen is most faithfully and beautifully rendered. The boy stands facing the spectator, his left leg slightly in advance of the right. He holds a large white feathered hat in his right hand, which hangs straight by his side, while the left hand is hidden in the folds of his short cloak. The boyish expression is truthful, while the head is rich in color and very solidly modeled. There is a suggested landscape with full foliaged trees and a sky filled with soft white clouds, in the background. Gainsborough is represented in the Fuller collection by three other portraits. That of Lady Inness of Norfolk, an amber-toned and delicately painted work, is chiefly notable for its refinement and expression, and that of the Countess of Buckingham is also charmingly refined, with warm flesh tones, much vivacity of expression, and a harmonious background of deep gray, which softens and yet brings out the face and form of the high-bred dame. Four landscapes, all notable examples, also represent Gainsborough. "Halcyon Days in England," "Going to Market," and "The Market Car" are the most striking of these. The first is by far the strongest and finest, exceedingly rich in color, with superb distance and a magnificently broad and luminous sky. The "Going to Market" has a fine foreground, with well-drawn figures, but the classical background is somewhat confused and indistinct.

There is splendid effect of light and shade in "The Market Car," with its deep rich greens, its white clouds brilliantly lit, and its pale blue Summer sky. This landscape, like the "Going to Market," has the clear, fresh atmosphere of a cool English Summer day. Of Constable, the great landscapist who was the inspiration of the Barbizon painters, Mr. Fuller has seven examples, which run almost the whole gamut of his power. From the Suffolk water mill, with its rich and full color, its well-rendered architectural details of the old building, and its tender sentiment, through the small, quiet, and unpretentious but dignified "Dedham Vale," with its fine effect of sunlight and shade, the "Summer Morning in Dedham Vale," clear aired and superb in distance, the "Windermere Lake," suggesting Turner, with its unusually delicate and diaphanous color, its rarely clear atmosphere and its pearly light, to the seaside landscape of "Weymouth Bay," with its extremely rich color and its remarkable composition of hillsides rolling to the low promontory in the distance, and that poetic rendering of a familiar English subject "The Lock," with its vigorous treatment, warm, mellow atmosphere and delicate sky, no such opportunity for the intelligent study of Constable has ever before been offered in New York as Mr. Fuller now offers in these seven examples of his brush.

Sir Joshua Reynolds is represented in the Fuller collection by his portraits of Mrs. Knapp, the Duchess of Lancaster, and the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, of which that of the Duchess of Lancaster is perhaps the strongest, and that of Mrs. Knapp is the most interesting and has the greatest charm. Particularly noticeable in the last are the flowing lines of the drapery, the rich, warm flesh tones, and the beautiful modeling of the face, neck, and arms. Two noble landscapes by Wilson, "The Temple of Venus at Baiae," a thoroughly characteristic classical landscape with all of Wilson's charm of treatment and color, and a "View Near Oxford," an English landscape idealized into an Italian one; a sunny, bright, and attractive canvas by Old Crome, "Yarmouth Beach"; a superior example of Barker of Bath, with rich color and an illumined sky, "The Road to the Mill," and a particularly fine example with lovely feeling, restful, mellow color, "Moonlight on the Yare," by John Sell Cotman, complete the list of Mr. Fuller's English pictures.

Of the Barbizon pictures in the collection, there are five Michels, all fair to good examples, and one a "Windmill at Montmartre," justly famous for its strong composition and fine distance and power; a beautiful and sunny Jules Dupré—one of three examples—"Le Cours d'Eau," much more joyous in atmosphere than usual with Dupré; Daubigny's "Evening on the Marne," which, when first sold in Paris, brought only $900, and his "Cliff Viller," an unusual motif; a good light and sunny Diaz, "Pool at Fontainebleau," and last and greatest, Troyon's "Cows in the Pasture" and Rousseau's "Charcoal Burner's Hut." These last two canvases if exhibited alone would make a rarely notable display. The Troyon is one of the most celebrated of his works, is full of air and light, has a rich and varied colored scheme, while its sentiment and its wonderful rendering of a simple country landscape and of the cattle justifies the artist's fame as the great cattle painter of the century. Rousseau's "Charcoal Burner's Hut," which Mr. Fuller bought at the Secretan sale, and which was fully described in our Supplement of Saturday last, is, with possibly the single exception of his famous canvas "Le Givre" in the Walters Gallery, in Baltimore, the best and strongest of his works. No more absolutely simple rendering of a country landscape on an early Autumn day has ever been produced. The subject is nothing but a simple landscape with huge trees in the centre, but, as has been well said, "it has all of Rousseau's beauty of diffused light, all his atmospheric effect, all his sense of chromatic harmony—in short, all his masterly technique. In this canvas Rousseau has almost touched the sublime. The great trees, the huge boulders, the outstretched plain, the light and air, the very clouds in the sky, seem mighty with the majesty of years."

IN ESTERHAZY'S DEFENSE

Gen. Pellieux Harangues the Jury in Zola's Trial in Paris with Apparent Effect.

M. LABORI UNABLE TO REPLY

Judge Prevents Col. Picquart from Being Called to Court—Pellieux Says an Artillery Officer Wrote the Bordereau.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The event in Zola's trial to-day—the ninth day—was the address to the jury which Gen. Pellieux was allowed to make in an effort, as it were, to rehabilitate the reputation of Major Count Esterhazy, which suffered so much from the imputations of handwriting experts that he wrote the bordereau attributed to ex-Capt. Dreyfus, made on the previous day of the trial.

When the proceedings opened Gen. Pellieux, who conducted the investigation into the charges brought against Major Esterhazy, created a sensation by protesting against the acceptance of the evidence of "amateur experts who have not seen the original bordereau," adding that he also desired to raise his voice "in the most emphatic manner against slanders which are calculated to destroy confidence in the heads of the army at a time when danger is perhaps nearer than people believe."

This statement of the General had a marked effect in court.

The Presiding Judge rejected M. Clemenceau's request of yesterday that he appoint a magistrate to question Mme. de Boulancey if among the letters she has from Major Esterhazy there is not one containing the following expressions:

"First—'Gen. Saussier (then the Commander in Chief of the French Army and Military Governor of Paris) is a clown. In our country the Germans would not show him in a circus.'

"Secondly—'If the Prussians got as far as Lyons they might throw away their guns and keep only their riding whips to drive the French in front of them.'"

M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, renounced the examination of the members of the Esterhazy court-martial; but he energetically demanded that Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, be called to testify. The Presiding Judge, M. Delegorgne, invited M. Labori to present a conclusion to that effect.

Artilleryman the Author.

Gen. Pellieux, who was recalled, said the first fac simile, which appeared in the Matin, was the most correct of all. He added that there was writing on both sides of the paper, which was flimsy, and he believed that when the bordereau was photographed it was impossible to prevent the writing on the reverse side from showing, though, as the ink used was somewhat faint, witness thought it necessary to touch up the writing in order to render it more distinct. Gen. Pellieux said he considered the proceedings showed that the defense attached no weight to the evidence of the sworn experts who had seen the original bordereau and had compared it with the acknowledged handwriting of the accused, "while the testimony of amateurs, one a dentist and another a foreigner, was received with full confidence.

"Such tactics do not surprise me," added the General, "since they were foreshadowed in my office by Mathieu Dreyfus when bringing charges against Major Esterhazy. I asked him if he desired a second expert report on the bordereau, and, as he did not reply, I concluded that if the expert examination had not been favorable to him he would have demanded another.

"For some time there has been much talk of handwriting people discussing who could have written the bordereau. Well, I will prove to you here, with the papers in my hand, that the officer who wrote the bordereau belonged to the Ministry of War, was an artilleryman, and was seconded for service on the staff."

The statement of the General caused a sensation.

M. Labori Calls for Col. Picquart.

M. Labori here interrupted the witness, saying:

"I ask that Col. Picquart, who at the present moment is at the house of Magistrate Bertulus, be summoned to hear this evidence."

"It is not your turn to speak," replied the Presiding Judge.

M. Labori, however, returned to the charge, protesting and insisting that Col. Picquart be called.

Nevertheless, Gen. Pellieux was allowed to continue his evidence. He said:

"An analysis of the bordereau indicates that an artillery officer attached to the War Ministry could alone have known the facts recited, or have used the technicalities employed in the bordereau. An infantryman could never in his life have spoken of the things of which the bordereau speaks." [Sensation.]

"And now," exclaimed the General, raising his voice, "what remains of all this fabric? Not much. Yet they accuse officers of acquitting a guilty man in pursuance of orders." [Prolonged sensation.]

The General further remarked:

"I have not a mind of pure crystal, but I have the soul of a soldier, which revolts at hearing the infamous aspersions showered upon us, and I can keep silence no longer. I cannot stand them trying to detach the army from its chiefs, for if the soldiers cease to have confidence in them, what will the chiefs do in the day of danger, which is perhaps nearer than people think? Then, gentlemen of the jury, your sons would be led to simple butchery; but, at the same time, M. Zola will have gained a fresh victory, and will have achieved a new debacle, and will be able to lay his history before a Europe from which France has been wiped out."

The effect of this oration was intense.

In conclusion, Gen. Pellieux said:

"We should have been glad if the court-martial had acquitted Dreyfus, as it would have shown there was no traitor in the army for all of us to mourn for."

On leaving the witness stand the General was long and loudly cheered. The Presiding Judge refused to allow M. Labori to make a reply to Gen. Pellieux.

The Judge Prevents a Reply.

M. Labori then lodged a formal protest against the ruling of the Presiding Judge, and, turning to the jury, he protested against this "denial of the rights of the defense." After which, addressing Gen. Pellieux, M. Labori began:

"Yours is a patriotic declamation—"

But the Presiding Judge immediately stopped the lawyer, and requested him to drop the matter, to which M. Labori retorted:

"If the trial lasts six months I will persist until light is shed upon this affair."

At the request of the defense, Col. Picquart was then sent for, and, in the meanwhile, M. Scheurer-Kestner, the Senator and former Vice President of the Senate, called attention to alleged inaccuracies in the evidence of M. Tyssonnière, the handwriting expert. He said it was quite impossible that he, M. Scheurer-Kestner, had ever spoken to M. Tyssonnière of Major Esterhazy because, at the time referred to, he had never heard Major Esterhazy's name. Therefore, he characterized that portion of the evidence as untrue.

M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, was recalled, and he accused the general staff of conniving with M. Tyssonnière in order to paralyze the action of Col. Picquart. At this stage of the proceedings the court was temporarily adjourned.

When the session of the court was resumed, M. Labori reproached Gen. Pellieux with telling the jury that they might shortly have war, and added:

"We do not fear war with such soldiers as we have; but, if they are led by certain officers—"

The Judge Stops Labori Again.

Here the Presiding Judge stopped M. Labori, and Gen. Pellieux, resuming his evidence, criticised the reports of the "amateur experts in handwriting," whereupon M. Meyer, Director of the French Record Office, who was seated among the public in court, immediately rose and retorted that professional experts were no better than amateurs.

Continuing, M. Meyer asked Gen. Pellieux to bring the negative of the photograph of the bordereau, and he, the speaker, would deliver an opinion on the subject.

Gen. Pellieux replied that it was impossible to do so, owing to the case having been tried behind closed doors, whereupon M. Labori remarked:

"If everybody was willing, the matter could soon be cleared up, and we should leave here amid general embraces, every one having seen that there is nothing in the affair." M. Labori's statement caused exclamations in court.

In reply, Gen. Pellieux said he could not discuss the expert reports, and could only say that the experts at the court-martial declared that Major Esterhazy did not write the bordereau.

M. Couard, a handwriting expert in the Esterhazy case, here intervened and said M. Meyer knew no more about expert reports in handwriting "than a child in the street."

Replying to M. Labori, M. Couard declared the fac simile published in the Matin had not the slightest resemblance to the bordereau.

M. Labori again complained of the refusal of the War Office to submit the original bordereau.

M. Moriaud, a stenographer, affirmed that the bordereau was in Major Esterhazy's handwriting, and he wanted to demonstrate this with the use of the blackboard. The Presiding Judge, however, refused to allow him to do so, and M. Moriaud entered into a technical explanation of his assertion, amid manifest impatience upon the part of those present. The court then adjourned.

It was the general belief yesterday that the Zola trial would end on Friday or Saturday next. Now speculation fixes upon Wednesday next or even a later date.

It is beginning to be believed that the bordereau may yet be produced in court. The continued strain of the proceedings is having a visible effect upon M. Labori. He was tired and out of temper during the evidence of Gen. Pellieux, who, as the spokesman of the Ministry of War, devoted his rugged eloquence to showing that it was impossible for Count Esterhazy to have written the bordereau. And certainly, if the verdict of the jury had been given at that moment, it would have gone hard with M. Zola.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. Labori, noticing the effect on the jury, sat it out with rising wrath, and at the close of Gen. Pellieux's speech, he burst into an impassioned protest. Ten minutes of verbal warfare ensued between M. Labori and the presiding Judge, M. Delagergue. It was one of the most exciting scenes of the whole trial.

Interest faded again with the reappearance of the handwriting experts. Although the general tendency of their evidence is to show that Count Esterhazy wrote the bordereau, proof of the changed spirit pervading the court was indicated when Gen. Pellieux, announcing that he had no objection to the production of the bordereau, M. Labori, with radiant good humor, said: "I hope the Advocate General will join Gen. Pellieux in demanding these documents. We have made progress during the last few days, and, with a little mutual good will, we shall find ourselves in harmony and leave the court arm in arm, recognizing that a mistake has been made, that a secret document was communicated, and that we must restore Paris to a calm by agreeing to a fresh trial in conformity with law."

This statement won applause on all sides of the court, whereas a few days ago, even if the Judge had permitted it, it would have been received with universal hisses.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, commenting upon the effect of the Zola trial on business, says: "The rich foreigners are running away. No event since the assassination of President Carnot has reacted in so direct and general a manner on trade. For this reason traders are anxious that the Government should suppress the demonstrations."

ZOLA CHEERED IN ROME.

Liberal Students Lay Wreaths Upon Giordano Bruno's Monument.

ROME, Feb. 16.—About 500 Liberal students marched to-day to the Campo di Fiore and laid wreaths upon the monument to Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, as a reply to the action of the Clerical students, who, attending the Pope's mass at St. Peter's on Sunday last, cheered the "Pope-King."

The speeches delivered by the students today were against the priesthood, and there were cries in favor of Emile Zola.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S OPERATION

It Is Performed at Dr. Pozzi's Hospital in Paris with Complete Success.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was operated upon this morning at Dr. Pozzi's hospital. The cyst was removed with complete success.

Dr. Pozzi thinks Mme. Bernhardt will be able to resume work in April.

THE BRITISH KING IN A STORM.

Water Enters the Hold During a Hurricane and 139 Horses Are Killed.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—The British steamer British King, Capt. Freeth, which arrived here Feb. 12 from New York, reports encountering a hurricane on Jan. 31, during which she rolled very heavily, causing the horses on board to be thrown out of their stalls, and 139 of them to be killed.

The sea broke over her very heavily, and the port side of the lookout bridge was smashed, the bulwarks and a boat were damaged, the port side of the bridge and four ventilators carried off, and the hatch covers torn away, which allowed water to enter between decks and thence into the hold.

LORD SALISBURY SHAKEN UP.

His Carriage Cut in Two by the Heavy Gate at Hatfield.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Marquis of Salisbury and his second son, the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, who is rector of Bishop's Hatfield, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury yesterday evening, as they were entering the gates of Hatfield.

A gust of wind swung the heavy gate against the brougham in which they were riding, cutting the vehicle in two between the wheels. The horses proceeded with the front part of the brougham, leaving the Marquis of Salisbury and his son entangled in the remaining débris. They were only shaken, however.

ELECTION IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Wynford Phillips, Liberal, Chosen to Succeed W. Rees Davies.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A bye-election was held for Pembrokeshire yesterday to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the appointment of W. Rees Davies, the Liberal sitting member, to the Attorney Generalship of the Bahamas. The result, which was announced to-day, was as follows:

Wynford Phillips, Liberal	5,070
The Hon. Hugh Campbell, Conservative	3,400
Liberal majority	1,670

At the general election of 1895 the Liberals elected Mr. Rees Davies by a majority of 580, in a total poll of 8,520. Consequently, the Liberals have made a decided gain in the voting in Pembrokeshire.

The Liberals selected a strong local candidate in the person of Mr. Phillips, who is a lawyer, and the Conservatives did not hope to win the seat, though they nominated a candidate whose family holds high social and property interests in Pembrokeshire. Mr. Campbell of Golden Grove is the eldest son of Lord Emlyn, Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire.

The canvass was fairly spirited, Mr. Campbell stanchly supporting the Government, right or wrong, and Mr. Phillips adhering to Liberalism in the same manner.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. A. J. Balfour Supports the Demand of the Nationalists.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—When the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Commons today, John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, moved an amendment in favor of a Catholic University in Ireland. In so doing he said the Catholics had long suffered from intolerable grievances in respect to university education, and maintained that these grievances had been admitted both by Liberals and Conservatives. The motion was seconded by Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, member for the Harbor Division of Dublin.

Col. Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative, member for North Armagh, opposed the motion, and Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, member for North Louth, supported it, instancing the success of "a similar institution in Canada, which had turned out such a distinguished pupil as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada."

The Right Hon. William E. H. Lecky, Liberal Unionist, member for Dublin University, said he thought the existing system of Trinity and Queen's Colleges deterred Catholics from availing themselves of the advantages of a university education, adding that he believed that in accepting the amendment the Government would remove one of Ireland's great grievances.

A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, pointed out that the new university, which he, for one, desired to see, was not to be fenced in by any technical limitations. It was to be to Catholics what Trinity College was to Protestants, sectarian only in tone. The demand for such a university, he added, ought to be supported by the friends of higher education, which, under the existing system, two-thirds of the Irish were unable to enjoy. It was in accordance, he further said, with the principles of Unionism, was desirable, and he would welcome the demand of the Nationalists.

JAPAN'S WAR INDEMNITY.

She Is Advised to Postpone Its Payment by China.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Kobo, Japan, says:

"It is reported here that Baron Nichi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese Ministers at London and Pekin advise Japan to allow a postponement of the payment of the war indemnity, with a view of reconciliation between China and Japan. It is doubtful, however, whether the state of Japanese finances will permit of delay."

Prince Henry Leaves Ceylon.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia and the German vessels under his command sailed from here yesterday on their way to China.

Gladstone Returns Home.

CANNES, Feb. 16.—Mr. Gladstone started for England to-day.

"LES HUGUENOTS" ONCE AGAIN.

The Metropolitan Opera House Packed for a Performance of Meyerbeer's Work.

There is no doubt that Meyerbeer's familiar opera "Les Huguenots" is a strong attraction with this public whenever it is offered with a cast embracing the strength of a company. Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis brought the opera forward last night at the Metropolitan Opera House with the best people they had at their command, and the result was that the auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity. The performance was one that had conspicuous merits on the distaff side, but those which ought to have existed on the other side were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. Yet in spite of this the performance went with considerable swing and emthusiasm, and there was a great deal of very hearty applause. One of the weaknesses on the male side was caused by the illness of Signor Campanari, who was to have sung the rôle of the Count de Nevers. His place was taken at short notice by M. Maurice de Vries, whose limitations are already well known to this public. He is a good routinière, but his work usually lacks distinction and his voice is not one of striking quality. However, in the unfavorable circumstances he deserves credit for what he accomplished.

Mme. Melba's voice was out of condition last night, and the indulgence of the audience was asked for her. But her Marguerite de Valois is one of her most agreeable impersonations. She sings the music with vivacity and good effect, even when her voice is out of sorts. Her efforts last night were rewarded with an abundance of applause. Mme. Nordica's Valentine is also familiar to local operagoers. It is one of the most effective impersonations of her older répertoire. She sings the music with much dramatic force, and last night she displayed plenty of brilliant tone, though her work seemed somewhat labored. Mlle. Seygard as Urban, the page, was a charming picture, and she sang "Nobil Signor" very prettily indeed.

As Raoul de Nangis, M. Ibos showed an acquaintance with the traditions of the opera, but his method is not of a kind to convey an impression of the knightly character of the hero of the opera. M. Boudouresque, as Marcel, was conventionally acceptable. As St. Bris, Mr. Bispham looked well and sang excellently. The chorus was generally pretty weak in its singing, but the ballet was uncommonly good. The opera was mounted in the style which has been common in the present season. Signor Bimboni conducted in a somewhat weary manner.

MISS TERREL'S PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Florence Terrel is a young woman who only recently embarked upon the troublesome career of a professional pianist. If she had gone on the stage her youth and beauty would have been valuable aids to her, but beauty does not count for much in a pianist, as several great ones have plainly proved, and youth is always suggestive of inexperience and of maturity of feeling. Miss Terrel gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Carnegie Lyceum, and her friends and admirers assembled in large numbers to hear her. She played Beethoven's sonata, opus 31, No. 3; Chopin's impromptu in F sharp and D flat valse, arranged in thirds by Rosenthal; the first movement of Schumann's C major fantasia, an impromptu by Clarence Barker, and an "étude de concert" by Schlötzer.

Miss Terrel has a well-developed technic, a fine command of variety in color, and the unmistakable temperament of a true musician. She showed in her work yesterday a commendable degree of progress achieved since her last public appearance. This was especially noticeable in her performance of the Schumann excerpt. She played that with a sense of proportion, a balance and a repose, which in her first appearances were conspicuously absent from her playing. This indicates the growth of artistic judgment and self-control, and promises well for the young lady's future. It was unfortunate that, through an oversight, the lid of the piano was not raised before this number, and so the sonority of the performance was diminished. Miss Terrel's playing of the D flat valse in thirds, a very difficult feat, was dainty in touch and color, and had to be repeated. Signor Campanari was to have assisted the young lady, but he had too much work to do at the Opera House, and his place was taken by Mlle. Toronta, who sang four songs in a manner most certainly her own. No one else will wish to imitate it.

ALEXANDER SILOTI AT THE PIANO.

Alexander Siloti, the distinguished Russian pianist, gave his second recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. He was complimented by the presence of an audience such as is seldom seen at the public entertainments in the same place. The compliment was thoroughly deserved, for Mr. Siloti is a more than ordinarily interesting player, though it is quite impossible to understand the immense enthusiasm which he has aroused in some quarters. Mr. Siloti's playing lacks profundity of conception, and this is most frequently evinced in a carelessness in phrasing and a tendency to hurry passages which would be much more satisfactory if given in a broader style. In some portions of his work yesterday, his playing was unquestionably deficient in clearness, and he pedaled with very muddy results.

But there are luscious tone, glowing yet chaste color, and beautiful repose in the piano playing of Mr. Siloti. His work is like a Turner canvas. The drawing may be questionable at times, but there can be no question about the mastery of the pigments. The pianist's programme yesterday consisted of Tausig's "Zigeunerweisen," an impromptu, and an andante with variations by Schubert, Liadoff's variations on a theme by Glinka, Glazounoff's prelude, opus 25, Rachmaninoff's prelude, opus 25, (which had to be repeated,) the same composer's valse, opus 10; Arensky's "Consolation" and "Logaedes," a romanza by Tschaikowsky, Liadoff's "Music Box," the Pabst paraphrase on themes from "Eugeny Onegin," Chopin's B flat minor scherzo, and étude, opus 26, and Liszt's fourteenth Hungarian rhapsody.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Augustin Daly announces that the postponed performance of "Lilli-Tse" will take place this evening at Daly's Theatre.

One hundred and sixty members and friends of Company A, Seventh Regiment, witnessed the performance of "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre last night.

A large number of the members of the Cercle de l'Harmonie Française will attend the performance of "The French Maid" at the Herald Square Theatre Friday evening. On the one hundred and seventy-fifth and farewell performance of this play Saturday night Manager E. E. Rice will present unique silver-mounted mirrors as souvenirs.

The new recruits to the vaudeville ranks are daily increasing. A contract was signed yesterday for the appearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre of Mrs. Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and Max Figman in W. B. Walke's one-act play, "Mrs. Hillary's Regrets," beginning March 7. Next Monday Cora Tanner, assisted by Louis Massen, will make her bow to the vaudeville public in Sir Charles L. Young's dramatic sketch "Drifting Apart" at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. This play was last seen here several years ago at the Garden Theatre.

SOME FEBRUARY WEDDINGS

Miss Clara Louise Miller and William Spencer Prankard Married at Christ Church

ELABORATE FLORAL DESIGNS

Mr. and Mrs. Miller Receive After the Ceremony—The Drake-Wahle Nuptials at St. Chrysostom's Chapel—Other Weddings.

A wedding of interest to the social circles of both Manhattan and Brooklyn was that of Miss Clara Louise Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller of 123 West Seventy-second Street, and William Spencer Prankard of Brooklyn, which took place in Christ Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, at 8 o'clock last evening. The church was prettily decorated with palms and white lilies. The Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, officiated.

In a gown of white satin, trimmed with lace, and a veil of tulle, the bride was given away by her father. Mr. Miller was overcome by faintness, but recovered after an interval of quiet. The maid of honor was Miss Kate Carlisle Miller, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary A. Prankard, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Ethel Saltonstall Miller, sister of the bride; Miss Mabel Judson, Miss Gertrude Perego of Brooklyn, Miss Helen Skiles of Washington, and Miss Elizabeth Evans of Morristown. They were gowned in light green, and carried loose bunches of large white lilies.

Stephen Brewster of Orange, N. J., was best man, and the young men acting as ushers were William MacNaughton of Brooklyn, George G. Miller, the bride's brother; L. Prankard, Charles S. Hungerford, William Rapp, and John Robeson.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony, and nearly 300 guests extended congratulations. The floral decorations at the house by Warendorff were among the most elaborate seen at a similar affair this season. Rows of palms hedged the walls and screens of Southern smilax picked out with large red and white roses, were relieved by baskets of maidenhair fern and large white orchids.

Drake—Wahle.

Miss Clara Wahle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. F. Wahle, and sister of ex-Commissioner of Accounts Wahle, and C. Dundas Drake were married at 8 o'clock last evening at St. Chrysotom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, the Rev. Henry P. Sill, St. Chrysotom's rector, officiating, before about 500 persons. The bride was attended by Miss Minnie Ascher as maid of honor, and Freida Abrahams and Mathilda Hartmann were the bridesmaids. The best man was C. H. B. Hollers, and the ushers were Archibald Henderson, Albert Wahle, William Wahle, and Charles Quinn. A reception followed the ceremony at the Lexington Assembly Rooms, in East Fifty-eighth Street, at which about 300 guests were present, some of them being Mr. and Mrs. William Endemann, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stahl, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lehman, Edward C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Usher, Charles F. Murphy, and Capt. F. J. Werneck.

Hahlo—Wise.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette Gladys Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Wise of 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Henry G. Hahlo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Hahlo of 19 East Fifty-third Street, took place at Delmonico's at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Temple Bnai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, performed the ceremony in the small ballroom, beneath an arbor of roses and a white wedding bell, in the presence of 800 guests. The bridal procession was headed by the best man, the bridegroom's brother, Assemblyman Louis H. Hahlo, and the ushers were Arthur H. Hahlo, another brother of the bridegroom; Joseph I. Bach, Otto E. Stix, Henry Hamburger of Baltimore, Hugo Elias, Edwin S. Bamburger, and Harry Wise, the bride's brother. The bridegroom followed with his mother, Hermann Hahlo coming next with Mrs. Wise. The bride came in on the arm of her father. She wore ivory white satin and point lace, and carried orange blossoms. Her tulle veil was caught with the same flowers. Miss Claire Lesser, the maid of honor, who walked last, wore pink chiffon, and carried American Beauty roses.

After the ceremony, supper was served in the large ballroom, and then followed a dance. Nahan Franko's orchestra furnished the music, and the first piece was a wedding march, composed by Oscar Hammerstein in honor of the bride. Pretty souvenir programmes were distributed. Among the guests were Darwin R. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, Gen. George P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Chester R. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wallack, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sterne, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Spalding, and Mr. and Mrs. George Von Eberhardt. Mr. Hahlo is a wool importer of prominence. He and his bride will live in this city on returning from their wedding trip.

Linson—McCormack.

Miss Agnes M. McCormack, niece of E. V. Skinner, ex-Bridge Trustee and Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was married last night to William Linson at the home of her uncle, 8 Philipse Place, Yonkers. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Farley of New York, who was assisted by Father Carley and by Father Mallon of Yonkers. A large number of relatives and friends were present. Among the relatives were Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Skinner, Miss Maud Skinner, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Linson, father and mother of the bridegroom; Miss Grace Linson, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Linson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hodgkin, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cooper, Miss E. G. Cooper, A. D. Hayes, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayes. Among friends were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, George Olds of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Townsend of Tarrytown. The bride wore white satin en train, trimmed with white chiffon and white heather and orange blossoms. She wore also a diamond and pearl sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom.

Pettie—Williams.

Agatha Mildred Williams, the niece of Immigration Commissioner Thomas P. Fitchie, also a niece of the late Edward Knox, was married last night in the rectory of the Church of Our Father, Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, to Harry E. Pettie of Lincoln Place, a well-known Brooklyn clubman. The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Pease, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister Stella as maid of honor, and the best man was Bertram Clarke. The bride wore a traveling gown of tan brocade trimmed with white satin, and carried a large bouquet of white bride roses. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Pettie drove at once to the Grand Central Station, where they took a train for Niagara Falls.

Youngman—Hosford.

Miss Fannie Howell Hosford, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hosford of 142 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry Vreeland Youngman of Albany were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. J. Douglas Adam, pastor of the First Reformed Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Ethel Hosford was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Harris Tefft, Miss Mary Waring of Montclair, N. J., Miss Annie Blake, and Miss Youngman. Edmund C. Knickerbocker of Albany was best man. The ushers were Frank Parsons, Frederick W. Wright, Edward Jewett of Albany, and Harry L. Hosford. A reception followed the ceremony.

Pearson—Conway.

Miss Jessie E. Conway, daughter of William L. Conway, a contractor and builder of West Farms, was married last evening to Frederick C. Pearson at St. Peter's Church in Westchester. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin. The bride was attended by Miss Jessie Thorne Merritt. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Miller and Miss Florence Bugby. Harry H. Pearson was best man, and the ushers were Alfred Kleybolte, William Humphreys, Edward B. Fernald, and P. T. White. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Doughty—Stoutt.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was crowded with a fashionable gathering last evening to witness the marriage of Miss Florence Stoutt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stoutt of West New Brighton, and J. Henry Doughty. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George E. Quaile, rector of the church. Mrs. Katherine Guswald acted as maid of honor. The best man was Charles T. Stoutt, a brother of the bride. The ushers were Edward Stoutt, Gustav Heineken, Henry T. Dumbell, and Howard Doughty.

Decker—Thompson.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 16.—Miss Bertha Thompson, daughter of Chancery Clerk Lewis A. Thompson, was married this evening to Edwin Lanson Decker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Griffin Read. Miss Laura Deemer of Williamsport, Penn., and Miss Elisabeth Pool of Somerville were bridesmaids. Frederick N. Taff of Millington was best man. The ushers were D. Irving Garretson, P. Dakin Wagoner, O. A. A. Pope, and William C. Thompson.

TUESDAY EVENING DANCE.

Fashionable Folk Attend the Second and Last of the Series at Sherry's.

Devotees of fashion were reminded yesterday that Lent was soon to bring the season to a close by the coming and going of the last important subscription dance of the Winter, the second Tuesday Evening, so called. This is a somewhat remarkable dance, in view of its name, in two respects. First, it is by no means the only affair of the kind scheduled for Tuesday evenings, as the title might indicate, and, secondly, it is by no means bound to take place on Tuesday evenings, as was demonstrated last night. It may be said in reply, however, that it is the only Tuesday evening dance the "howling, howling swells" notice, as a body, and, as for the second point, it is made to materialize as near the third day of the week as its projectors find convenient.

The dance last night brought the subscribers and their guests (each of the former may invite three women and five men) to Sherry's, the large ballroom being used. The arrangements were largely in the hands of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding of Orange, N. J., although she was not on the Reception Committee. The ballroom was handsomely decorated with Kentia palms and clematis, these plants combining with fir branches to screen the balcony, where Lander's orchestra of twenty men was stationed. Long wreaths of clematis, trimmed with artificial red roses, ran from the pinnacle of the rotunda to various points on the circuit of its base, which was brilliantly lighted by electricity. The reception parlors, leading into the ballroom at its northeast corner, were profusely decorated with palms. Here Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, who wore a white satin gown; Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, and Mrs. Henry Sloane, who took the place Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney would have filled had she not been in mourning, greeted the guests, who began to arrive about 11 o'clock. About 300 attended.

Dancing lasted about an hour before supper, served at small tables in the small ballroom on the floor below, at 12:30 A. M. The menu was:

Canapé Crab d'Huitres.
Terrapin.
Boudins de Jambon, Perigeuex.
Poussins, Grillés.
Salade Oriental.
Glace Monte Carlo.
Grateaux. Bonbons.
Café.
Moet & Chandon, Imperial Brut, 1889. Johannis.

The cotillion started directly after supper and lasted about two hours. Craig W. Wadsworth led, dancing with Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. There were only two favor figures. It will be remembered that this dance was originally set for Mardi Gras, Feb. 22, which would, by the way, have been a bona fide Tuesday. As it fell this year on Washington's Birthday the date was changed to yesterday, but in the character of some of the favors Mardi Gras was remembered nevertheless, and the guests pelted each other in the cotillion with artificial flowers from confetti bags, in accordance with the spirit of the day to come. In one figure artistic bonbon baskets, trimmed with artificial roses and pink satin ribbon, and filled with candy, were given to the women, while the men got pink satin rosettes. In another figure the women received gay banners of various colors, with "Mardi Gras, 1898," figured on them, and the men received stars imitative of Court orders, fastened on red ribbons.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. James R. Cross, Miss Eddy, Miss Van Alen, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coster, Mrs. William H. Field, Miss Field, Miss Barbey, Miss Fitzgerald, the Misses Cameron, Miss Reeves, Miss Bronson, Miss Davis, Miss Louise De P. Webb, Miss Emily V. Sloane, J. Frederic Bronson, Thomas Hughes Kelly, Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Horace H. Gallatin, G. Creighton Webb, and James Otis.

THE LOTOS CLUB ENTERTAINS.

Several Hundred Visitors at Their "Ladies' Day" Reception.

The Lotos Club, at 558 Fifth Avenue, was thrown open yesterday for the annual "ladies' day," which feminine friends and relatives of the members have learned to look forward to. The building was beautifully decorated throughout. Clematis, roses, and tulips were used in profusion. The flowers were arranged by Small.

Between 2 and 6 o'clock several hundred invited guests visited the club and enjoyed the musical programme that went on there almost continually throughout the afternoon. The list of artists included Mrs. Alice Shaw and her twin daughters, Miss Elise Shaw and Miss Ethel Shaw, whistlers; Maud Pratt-Chase, soprano; Paola Gallico, pianist; Carrie Bridewell, alto; Katharine Bloodgood, contralto; Albertus Shelley, violinist; Albert Lockwood, pianist; Dr. I. A. Jackson, Reginald Roberts, and Richard Burton, tenors; Marie Barns, soprano; Douglass Powell, baritone; Camilla Urso, violinist; Miss Pearl Andrews, Miss Grace Golden, and many others.

The Reception Committee included Julian Rix, Chairman; Edwin Hollis Low, Harrison Grey Fiske, A. R. Sutherland, Oscar Weber, and Dr. S. G. Perry. Refreshments were served in the dining and billiard rooms, below stairs. Among the visitors of the day were Mme. Gadski, Mrs. Angus Cameron, Mrs. Edwin H. Low, Mrs. Harry P. Sackett, Mrs. A. L. Dietz, Mrs. George Rowland, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Robert L. Roe, and Miss Florence N. Sickels.

Mail Agent Johnson's Defense.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Walter Johnson, the mail agent from Washington, N. J., was placed on trial this morning charged with stealing and destroying letters. The witnesses for the Government testified that Johnson had been seen tearing up letters in Washington last June, and that he had confessed they were stolen. Johnson was put on the stand this afternoon, and denied that he had stolen or destroyed letters. The signature to the alleged confession, he declared, was a forgery, and charged the Inspectors with giving him knock-out drops.

Mayor of Baltimore Married.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md., Feb. 16.—William T. Malster, Mayor Baltimore, was married her eto-day to Mrs. Annie L. Hardcastle. The ceremony was private.

Gen. Kalton-Bornstachan Dead.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 16.—Gen. Kalten-Bornstachau, ex-War Minister, is dead.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John G. Truax.

Dr. John G. Truax, a well-known physician of Harlem and a brother of Judge Charles H. Truax of the Supreme Court, and Chauncey S. Truax, died shortly after midnight yesterday morning at his home, 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He had been ill since last Thanksgiving Day with Bright's disease.

Dr. Truax was of French-Dutch descent, his ancertor, Phillipe du Trieux, having settled on Manhattan Island on 1623, afterward receiving a grant from the Holland Governor, Peter Minuit, in the down-town portion of the city. His daughter was the first white child born on the island.

Dr. Truax was born in Dedhamville, Oneida County, N. Y., in March, 1848. He studied at Oneida Seminary. He received his collegiate education at the University of Michigan. Later he was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1871. He practiced for two years in Chicago, and was then appointed physician to the Kloman Mine in Michigan. He remained there for three years practicing his profession among the iron miners, and came to New York in 1876. Dr. Truax at once took high rank among city physicians.

He was at the time of his death a member and Trustee of the New York County Medical Society, and Chairman of the State Medical Association and New York member of that body. He was one of the founders of the Harlem Hospital and a visiting physician of that institution. He was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Juvenile Asylum, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a Pension Examiner for this district, a member of the Harlem Club and of the Holland Society, and a Trustee in the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. He was also President of the Mott Memorial Free Medical and Surgical Library.

The funeral services will take place to-day at his late home and will be private. The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young of the Church of the Puritans will officiate. The body will be taken to Oneida County for interment.

Joseph Rawson Palmer.

Joseph Rawson Palmer died at his home, New Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday evening. Mr. Palmer was born in January, 1814, at East Haddam, Conn. He was the son of George and Catherine Palmer. In 1833 he became the publisher of the Middlesex Gazette, at Middletown, Conn. In 1838 Mr. Palmer went South, and for four years published The New Orleans Evening Post. Mr. Palmer accompanied the American Army during the Mexican War as correspondent of several Louisiana papers.

After the Mexican War, Mr. Palmer established himself in Brownsville, Texas, and at the outbreak of the civil war upheld the Union, and his office was ransacked several times by secessionists. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Mr. Palmer remained in Texas with his family until 1865, when the Union Army occupied Brownsville, and he then sent his family North. After the war he came North, and had been a resident of New Brunswick ever since. He was at different times President of the Board of Education, Treasurer of the New Brunswick Gas Company, and President of the Fredonian Association.

Charles Francis Winthrop.

Charles Francis Winthrop, many years ago well known in Wall Street, died yesterday morning in Paris, after a short illness. Mr. Winthrop was born in this city March 20, 1827, and was descended from one of the oldest families of New York. When a young man he became connected with the Wall Street firm of Drexel, Winthrop & Co., and remained with that house for many years as an employe. Twenty years or more ago he retired from business life, and ten years later took up a residence in Paris. Mr. Winthrop was a member of the Union Club. His widow survives him. Robert Dudley Winthrop of Robert Winthrop & Co., bankers, of this city, is his nephew. The body will be brought to New York for burial.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. COXE, wife of the late Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New York, died at Geneva, N. Y., yesterday.

DAVID H. SMITH of Watkins, N. Y., a member of the hardware firm of Durland, Smith & Co., died yesterday at his home, aged sixty-two years.

J. C. THOM, a well-known artist, died yesterday at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., of pneumonia. He was fifty-seven years of age. He leaves a widow, who was his second wife. He also leaves a son by his first wife.

ALBERT C. ANGELL died Tuesday at his residence, 16 East Fifty-third Street. Mr. Angell was an old New York merchant, and for many years was a member of the firm of Angell & Co., 44 Hudson Street, which firm had business relations with the wholesale dry goods firms of the city.

FREDERICK H. DICKERSON of Dover, N. J., died yesterday, at the age of thirty-eight years. He had been ill with a complication of diseases for some time past, but his death was unexpected. He was a life-long resident of Dover, and had been in the furniture business for a long time. He leaves a wife and one child.

CONRAD BEHRENS'S FUNERAL.

The Service Held in Liederkranz Hall Yesterday Noon.

The funeral of Conrad Behrens was held in Liederkranz Hall, East Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday noon. The entrance hall and stairway and the large room in which the coffin was placed were heavily draped in black, and numerous floral tributes were placed near the bier. Two choruses were sung by the Liederkranz under the directorship of Heinrich Zoellner. The first was "The Bard," by Sylcher, and the other was "Rest in Peace." There were nearly 200 members of the Liederkranz Society present, including President Paul Goepel, Vice President Richard H. Adams, F. R. Ringler, Julius Hoffmann, Dr. W. F. Mittendorf, H. P. Scharmann, Adam Keller, Robert C. Kaemmerer, and T. H. Schulz.

President Goepel made a short address, speaking of the dead singer as a member of the Liederkranz and as he was in social life. Director Zoellner eulogized Behrens as an artist. After the service in the hall the body was taken to the Grand Central Station and from there to Woodlawn, the burial being private.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." A new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

SUTPHEN—LEES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, at Hazlewood, High Bridge, New York City, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Alfred H. Brush, D. D., Susanna Preston, daughter of Mrs. S. P. Lees, and Henry Randolph Sutphen of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

ANGELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at his residence, 16 East Fifty-third Street, Albert C. Angell.
Services in the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Saturday Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Providence papers please copy.

BASSLER.—Monday evening, Feb. 14, 1898, Francis A. Bassler, in his 57th year.
Services at his late residence, the Milano, 127 West 58th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

BLOODGOOD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1898, at 85 Clinton Place, John Bloodgood, son of the late John Bloodgood and Emily Lottimer Bloodgood.
Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Friday morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

COXE.—At Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 16, Katherine Cleveland, wife of the late Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New York.

DUANE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, Josephine, wife of James Duane, 216 Edgecombe Avenue.
Funeral private from the residence of brother-in-law, Dr. Duane, 49 East 30th St.

HAGUE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 14, Mary Ward Foote, wife of James D. Hague.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
New Haven, Boston, Washington papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—On Monday evening, Feb. 14, at Thomasville, Ga., Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 168 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock.

MACFARLAND.—Suddenly at 766 Madison Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, Martha A. Macfarland, sister of Mrs. John M. Child of Lakewood, N. J.
Funeral services in vestry of Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av. and 64th St., on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

MAHONEY.—On Feb. 15, Michael Mahoney, beloved father of Bernard J. and David M. Mahoney.
Funeral on Friday, Feb. 18, 1898, at 9:30 A. M., from St. James's Pro-Cathedral. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

MARBLE.—At Bedford, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, Nancy Chapin, wife of Joel Marble, aged 87.
Funeral on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Albany and Worcester papers please copy.

QUINTARD.—At Meridian, Ga., Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee.

ROCHE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at the residence of his son, 346 West Twentieth Street, Rev. John Alexander Roche, M. D., D. D., in the 85th year of his age.
Service will be held at St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth Street, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

TRUAX.—Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, at his residence, 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, John G. Truax, M. D., in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral private. Interment in the Village of Oneida. Madison and Oneida County papers please copy.

WINTHROP.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Charles Francis Winthrop, in his 71st year.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

THE LATTIMER SHOOTING CASE.

Witnesses Recount Alleged Instances of Cruelty by Sheriff and Deputies.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 16.—The first witness called in the Lattimer shooting case this morning was Frank Neteschick. He told about the march to Lattimer, and then said:

"The Sheriff stopped us at Lattimer and got hold of two of the men who were leading us. He pulled them out of the line and let them go, and aiming his revolver at a man standing within a few feet of him fired. The man fell, and he cried "Oh God, help me.' The next moment there was another shot and then a whole volley. After that there was a number of scattered shots."

Martin Soforoneck told the story of the march to West Hazleton. At Lattimer, he said, the Sheroff stopped the marchers. He told how the Sheriff had pulled two men from the ranks and then shot one down. Soforonock became very much confused in his cross-examination, and on four occasions was obliged to confess that he had not told the truth when he made various assertions.

John Fori said he was standing near Steve Wuch and Mike Ceslak when the shooting commenced at Lattimer, and both men fell. He ran, and when he came back a deputy, Frank Clark, came up and kicked him, and he was given into the hands of the deputies.

Edwin P. Strauss of Hazleton testified as to Deputy Turner saying "Well, I shot nine of them and killed five." Joel Smith, brother of the proprietor of the Valley Hotel at Hazleton, corroborated Strauss's story relative to Deputy John Turner's words.

Frank Fordish, who was shot seven times, exhibited the five wounds in his back.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 16.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDREWS, Bessie, 455 W. 27th St.	1	15
BLOODGOOD, John, 85 Clinton Place.	32	15
BRAUN, Herman, 222 2d St.	59	15
BRETT, Jennie J., 751 9th Av.	21	14
BERGEN, Catharine, 311 E. 113th St.	30	14
BERKOWITZ, Herman, Brooklyn	36	14
BELLINA, Josephine, 4 Stanton St.	7	14
BADER, Theresa, 99 E. 8th St.	6	14
BLACKFORD, Mabel, 2,707 3d Av.	4	14
BECKER, Alexander, 733 Rockfield	20	13
BROWN, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	28	13
BASSLER, Francis A., 127 W. 58th St	56	15
BECHT, Frank, 417 E. 72d St.	35	14
COULTER, Mary, Manh. State Hosp.	73	12
CALANDRIO, James, 340 E. 11th St.	80	14
CLEARY, Ellen, 78 E. 115th St.	45	14
CALSON, Ellen, Rockland Lake, N. Y.	17	14
CAROLAN, Annie, 170 Varick St.	28	13
CESTARO, Leucia, 67 Thompson St.	1	15
CANNON, Bridget, 240 E. 31st St.	62	16
CAIN, James G., 84 E. 10th St.	48	15
CAMPBELL, Eliza, 2,152 5th Av.	84	15
CALLAN, Catharine A., 15 Bedford	52	16
CARRON, Patrick, 329 W. 39th St.	53	15
DEEGAN, John, 152 W. 52d St.	38	14
DONOHUE, Margaret, 304 Spring St.	60	14
ERMENTRAUT, Mattie, 188 Forsyth	45	14
FITZGERALD, Catharine, 238 E. 121st	21	14
FOX, Vincent W., 144 W. 36th St.	42	15
FELDMANN, Anna M., 96 E. 4th St.	73	15
GRAY, Peter, 330 W. 39th St.	1	15
GREEN, Sophie, Chapin Home	89	15
GARRIGAN, John J., 410 W. 54th St.	2	15
GOODWIN, Margaret, 511 W. 29th St	1	15
GAFFNEY, John, 360 W. 36th St.	37	14
GARVEY, John, 290 Front St.	21	14
GARRASTON, William H., 20 Morton	37	15
GORGA, Lucia, 56 Mulberry St.	65	16
GUNN, William, 312 W. 59th St.	19	15
GOULD, Alfred F., 514 W. 29th St.	1	15
GREMCKO, William, 332 E. 40th St.	2	16
HORSTMAN, John, 288 E. 7th St.	5	13
HERMAN, Pauline, 2,040 2d Av.	31	15
HULL, Jane, 233 E. 20th St.	57	14
HAFERKON, Alma, 539 W. 59th St.	37	14
HOWARD, George A., 344 W. 33d St.	48	14
HEFFERAN, Margaret, Flower Hosp.	60	15
ISAACSON, Julius, 19 Hester St.	33	15
JOUBERT, Franziska, St. Joseph's Hospital	31	5
JANDAR, Theresa, 306 E. 53d St.	54	15
KLEIN, Rosie, 1,790 3d Av.	2	15
KELLER, Hildegonda, 1,315 2d Av.	69	14
KELLY, Luke, City Hospital	32	15
LEWIS, Bessie, Bellevue Hospital	40	14
LANDAUER, Tessie, 228 3d St.	1	15
LEAVENS, Sarah W., 346 E. 60th	2	16
LEUFFER, Frederick G., 230 W. 16th	68	15
LANGSVILLE, Mary, Foundling Hosp	1	14
LOUGHLIN, Michael, 98 E. Houston	39	14
MAGONDE, Giton, 316 W. 69th St.	2	14
MENGE, Elizabeth, 206 5th St.	19	12
MAYER, Constance V., 312 W. 40th	1	14
MOORE, Mary, 434 W. 54th St.	27	14
MULCAHY, Cornelius, 318 E. 48th	8	14
MARELLI, Eugenio, 229 Sullivan St.	1	15
MULCAHY, John, 362 W. 53d St.	38	14
MULLEN, Catharine, 433 W. 45th St	65	14
McCARTHY, William, 811 1st Av.	3	15
McMULLEN, Edward P., 521 W. 161st	29	14
NUCCI, Angelo, 25 Roosevelt St.	1	15
NESBITT, Alexander, 133 W. 24th St.	27	15
O'DONNELL, Denis E., 367 W. 12th.	1	15
OEHMEN, Margaret, 311 W. 147th St.	50	14
O'BRIEN, Elizabeth, 214 E. 95th St.	29	15
PASSINOK, Rubin, Montefiore Home	63	14
PRENOT, Louis, 98 E. 114th St.	68	13
ROBINSON, Jacob, 418 W. 62d St.	61	13
RUDIGER, Henry, 713 E. 144th St.	65	13
SIBENMANN, Alice M. L., 150 W. 129th St	4	14
STERLING, Julie, 224 E. 27th St.	24	15
SCHNADIG, Bessie, 784 E. 148th St.	4	14
SCHLICHTE, Heinrich W., Girard Av. and 158th St.	72	14
SALDER, Mary, Manh. State Hosp.	73	14
SEYMORE, Robert, 35 W. 60th St.	20	15
SAYERS, Isabella, 135 W. 16th St.	69	14
TRACY, John, 119 W. Houston	45	15
THOMAS, Charles E., 207 W. 55th St.	64	13
TUZZI, Filomena, 196 Mott St.	3	15
THOMEY, Anna, 155 Clinton St.	70	14
TONTOLO, Valerio, 50 Oliver St.	44	12
TAFLINSKY, Mary, 177 Eldridge St	48	15
TATALDI, Giovanni, 310 E. 45th St.	1	16
VOLLWEILER, Katharine, 241 E. 73d	14	15
VUENT, Lena, Manh. State Hosp.	52	12
WINTZER, Amelie, 327 W. 40th St.	2	15
WACHTER, Marguerite, 603 W. 48th	73	14
WARD, Eliza, 417 W. 32d St.	50	15
WALLKAM, Emma, 357 Madison St.	48	15
WALSH, Henrietta, 570 Park Av.	21	15
YUSKOWITZ, Charles, 272 Rivington	2	14
ZAUBEK, Mary, 1,359 Avenue A	1	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ALLEN, Ann, 315 Smith St.	51	15
ADOLPH, Carrie, Cons'mptives' H'me	24	15
BARRY, Patrick, 333 Furman St.	28	13
BROWNING, Aaron, 430 Berry St.	74	15
BENVENJANO, Joseph, 257 N. 9th.	49	15
CARJIUTO, Marie J., 805 Grand St.	75	15
CORBETT, Bridget, 102 Summit St.	66	16
CARRINGTON, Edward, 193 Smith St	1	13
CHAPMAN, William, 334 Greene Av.	59	14
DUANE, Lizzie, 122 15th St.	20	15
DEL DUCA, Antonio, 145 Union St.	1	15
DIFFENDALE, John, 107 Skillman Av.	77	15
DAVIS, Louisiana J., 248 Rodney St.	54	14
DUGAN, Peter, 330 St. Mark's Av.	32	16
FERRY, Eugene, 256 Grand St.	2	15
GRAU, Georgianna, 361 Tulip St.	1	15
GRACE, John H., 246 Monroe St.	85	16
GOLDSMITH, Sidney, 280 Degraw St.	1	16
HARTJEN, Estella, 114 Lee Av.	3	15
HARTJEN, Marion K., 114 Lee Av.	1	16
HESS, Lillie, 153 Freeman St.	2	15
HOLMES, Georgianna D., 228 Henry	78	15
HALLIGAN, Julia, 491 St. Mark's Av	29	15
JOHNSON, Claus J. W., 26 Coles St.	1	15
KALLEEN, John J., 114 2d Place	63	15
KING, Naaman G., 80 Coffey St.	1	15
LYONS, Margaret, 305 Lorimer St.	75	14
MUNN, Benjamin A. S., 52 Park Pl.	63	15
MACNIFF, William H., Neck Road and Gravesend Av.	39	14
MALETI, Katie, 250 Bleecker St.	1	10
PROSSER, William, 77 57th St.	58	14
ROEHRIG, Joseph, 310 Rockaway Av.	1	15
SHAUGHNESSY, Delia, 291 20th St.	21	13
SPENNERMAN, Charles, K. C. Hosp.	84	13
SOPER, Katharine, 475 Throop Av.	3	16
SOTH, Jacob, Evangelical Home	72	16
SUTTON, Mary A., 80 4th St.	21	14
VON SUCHOW, Mary, 37 McDougal.	33	15
WALKER, Lizzie, 9 Lawrence Place.	22	15
WAHLEN, Jacob, Norwegian Hosp.	49	14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Pre-Eminently Great"
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
On Exhibition Day and Evening.
Admission, 50 Cents.

THE NOTABLE
Art Collections
OF
WILLIAM H. FULLER
and the late
CHARLES A. DANA.

Dates of Sale } Afternoons of Feb. 24, 25, and 26, and Evening of Feb. 25.

Edition De Luxe catalogue of the collection of William H. Fuller, $10.
Catalogues of both collections mailed on receipt of 50c.
THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.** This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

UNION PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of

STOCK:

On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 9, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..........................$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.
Sinking Fund.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $16,207 now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Monday, February 21, 1898, and should be addressed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, February 15, 1898.

GOLD BONDS.

We have the exclusive sale of the remaining Gold Bonds of a New York Railroad nearing completion, bearing 5%, payable semi-annually. A RARE BARGAIN. Write for maps and particulars.

Also the Gold Bonds of a Southern city water works, bearing 6%. Stocks bought on the exchanges on moderate margins or for cash. Ask for our "Buying on Margins," sent free.

MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
50 Broadway, N. Y.
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was activity with depression. News of the battleship catastrophe at Havana overshadowed every other factor, and at times it looked almost as if there might be demoralization in some parts of the security market. Happily, however, the disturbance in values fell far short of what some conservative veterans apprehended; and though practically every stock on the list declined, the average loss was not large.

Many stocks were traded in beyond 20,000 shares apiece, and a longer list beyond 5,000 each than recorded in any recent activity.

⁂

A number of developments which ordinarily would have been helpful to the market were disclosed and fell flat, conspicuous in that list being the determination of the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to increase the dividend upon their stock. This event has been a long time anticipated in Wall Street. Large amounts of Burlington stock have been bought on the expectation that such action would be taken; and, coincidentally, other large amounts of stock have been sold short by traders persuaded that Wall Street's abundant assurance was without foundation.

In the Burlington incident is a reflection of that element in the business situation which in the end is bound to dominate American security market values. It makes plain, and that officially, that the railway properties of the company are finally on an earnings basis where increased disbursements to stockholders are warranted; and—of equal importance—this action indicates the official willingness of railway managers to give to security holders a fair proportion of the developing surpluses. Burlington does not occupy an isolated position in the American railway world. The gains in its revenues are not greater than gains averaged in other great properties of the country. Nothing exceptional is reflected in yesterday's official vote for bigger dividend disbursements. The fact of increased earnings has been in evidence through all the year past, but the action which yesterday was officially determined in the Burlington quarter will be considered as of general significance and will have influence far beyond the confines of the Burlington and Quincy's own investment relationships.

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From not a single quarter is demoralizing business news coming. Business men generally are not only encouraged; they are confident. The foremost railway managers of the country testify uniformly that the business immediately in prospect is far beyond what at any recent time could have been anticipated. Increases over 1897 will—such is the virtually uniform testimony—be as great in 1898 as were 1897's showings better than those of 1896. The average American railway manager is not much given to overenthusiasm, for too severe have been experiences since 1892. And the practically universal confidence now prevailing is of corresponding consequence.

⁂

Professional Wall Street has, however, been giving so much heed to good features in the situation that there has been only careless consideration of the Spanish-American snarl. It was dismissed as unimportant. This has not been reasonable policy. Elements far out of the ordinary have been recently entering into the Washington-Havana-Madrid situation. Were the status ordinary, the dreadful disaster in Havana harbor would have provoked only grief, not suspicion, not threatenings, not nervousness.

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Yesterday morning the dreadful Havana news was met with the declaration from Wall Street's rank and file that it was so clearly the result of an accident that no security market influence could possibly be exerted by it. And they who accepted and acted upon this theory claimed in its support the fact that quotations for American stocks at London yesterday morning almost uniformly showed advances.

The opening of the New York market reflected this optimism. Declines were scored, but there were quick recoveries and sharp ones. But later in the day, under an incessant deluge of sensational dispatches dated Havana and Washington, the market lost every vestige of upward tendency, and losses resulted throughout the whole list, transactions at the end of the business day reflecting pronounced nervousness.

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In yesterday's market, however—even while prices most inclined to weakness—there was manifest an undertone of strength not less than phenomenal. Tremendous liquidation went on throughout the whole day. Long stocks were thrown overboard by wholesale. But there seemed continually to be a ready market for every stock offered. Not a sensational decline was made anywhere.

⁂

It is probable that the substantial short interest which for some time past has accumulated in the general market proved yesterday a material support through its covering operations. But the great volume of purchases as declines were made seemed to come from some other and more important quarter than is to be found in any ordinary speculative short accounts.

When, finally, definite information is available, it may be discovered that those strong interests (whose absence from the market has recently been so much talked about and worried over) were yesterday responsible for that absorbing power which gave to the day's market one of its most distinctive features.

⁂

Undoubtedly free and easy selling for the short account was indulged in by the room trading element on the Stock Exchange; but in all likelihood such sales were largest when stocks were lowest; and at the market's close small net profits were to the credit of any of the professional raiders.

⁂

A canvass of the important commission houses of Wall Street last night made plain the fact that those security market authorities whose opinions count most are not apprehensive of grave financial sequels to yesterday's nervous market. Generally they agree that prudent people will hold aloof from the market till something definite develops in the American-Spanish situation, but that investors have not much to fear unless they have been so far overtrading that margins are thin. On further declines, indeed, such authorities advise purchases, believing that recessions from current market values will put average stocks in the bargain list. Any further shock, they argue, is likely to be of short duration.

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Government bonds were quiet. There was a sale of $25,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Central Pacific	½	Lake Shore	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	O. R. R. & N. pf...	1½
Ft. W. & D. C.....	2⅝	Ore. Short Line....	5½
Gt. Northern pf......	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.......	⅝	Chi., Bur. & Q.....	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf......	1⅛	C., M. & St. P......	1⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.........	2	Chi., R. I. & Pac..	1
American Tobacco ..	½	Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.......	½	Cleve., L. & W.....	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf...	1⅝	Col. Fuel & Iron....	1½
Balt. & Ohio.........	½	Consol. Gas	1⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf.....	½	Del. & Hudson........	1
Buff., R. & P.........	1	Den. & R. G. pf.....	⅝
Canada Southern	2	Erie 1st pf...........	2
Canadian Pacific ...	1¼	Erie 2d pf	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio.........	1⅛	Gen. Electric	2⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B....	2	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Chi. & Northwest...	2¼	Ill. Central	2⅝
Illinois Steel	⅝	Or. R. R. & Nav....	½
Iowa Central pf.....	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Laclede Gas	2	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Lake Erie & West..	⅞	Peo. Gas, Chi.......	1⅛
Lake E. & W. pf..	2	Pullman Car	4
Long Island	¾	Reading	1
Louis. & Nash........	1¼	Reading 1st pf......	1⅝
Manhattan Con	2½	Read. 2d pf	1
Met. Street Railway.	6	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅛
Mich. Central	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Minn. & St. Louis..	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅛
M. & St. L. 2d pf..	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Minn. Iron	1½	St. P. & Om.	1⅝
Missouri Pac	1¼	South. Railway pf...	1⅛
National Lead	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Nat. Lead. pf........	½	Texas Pacific	½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	3½	Third Av	1
N. J. Central	1⅞	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	1⅛
N. Y. Central	1⅞	Union Pac. pf.........	1⅝
Norf. & West. pf....	2⅝	U. S. Leather pf.....	1⅜
North. Pac	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	1
North. Pac. pf.......	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.......	2
Ont. & West...........	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1	West Un. Tel..........	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. Val., Term. 5s .	1½	St. P. & D. 2d......	1
R. G. Junc. 1st.....	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....	1	Or. S. L., inc. B....	1¼
A., T. & S. F. adj..	1	Pitts. & West. 1st...	1½
B., C. R. & N. 1st .	1	St. L. Southw. 2d...	1
Erie prior 4s........	1	So. Car. & Geo. 1st.	1
Mo. P. col. 5s.......	2½	U.P., D. & G.1st t.r.	1⅞
Or. Imp. con. 5th pd.	1¼	Wis. Cent. tr. r......	1½
O. S. L., inc. A....	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $194,578,584; balances, $8,262,062; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,889,123.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅜ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

SUGAR TRADE WARFARE.

Sugar Trust sold down to 136¼ yesterday and made a net loss of about 2 points. The general weakness of the market was responsible to some extent for the decline in Sugar, but the active preparations being made by the Trust for an aggressive war upon its competitors, which were referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, and the wider appreciation of the enormous expenditures which it will be necessary for the Trust to make in order to carry on this war played an important part in Sugar Trust speculation. From Wall Street men closely in touch with the Trust and its management there come hints of largely reduced surpluses and possible dividend reductions. The management, it is said, has deemed it vital to the interests of the stockholders to begin and carry on an aggressive warfare against opposition sugar refiners in general, and the Arbuckle Brothers in particular, even though stockholders' dividends are for the time being cut down.

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Referring to the sugar trade war, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"When the Arbuckle and Doscher independent sugar refining schemes were launched last year it was promised that opposition to the American Sugar Refining Company would begin, in the one case in the Spring, and in the other case about the Summer of this year. Recent investigations indicate that the so-called trust will continue to hold command of the sugar markets through the most active season of the year and perhaps for all of 1898. At the Doscher sugar refinery, work is making slow progress. The brickwork is not yet finished, and the roof of the building has yet to be put on. In addition, there is considerable iron and other indoor work to be done. Some of the machinery is in place, but the interior plant is far from completion.

"At the Arbuckle refinery, construction is more advanced. The building is about finished, but the floors, which are to be of concrete, are yet to be completed. The required machinery for refining is now being put in place. It is being delivered, it is said, as rapidly as the machinists can handle it. The construction of the power-house is well under way, but a large amount of work remains to be done. Persons who viewed the condition of affairs at the two refineries yesterday say that neither one can be ready for practical operation before next Autumn, while some members of the sugar trade say that the plants will be unable to enter into active competition with the trust until next year."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, an undisputed authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"The Bessemer Ore Association has decided upon an advance of 15 cents per ton on old range Bessemer ores for this season, although it is probable that when the figuring for each individual ore is completed the average advance will not quite figure 15 cents. The principal reason for the slight rise in prices is that costs have been enhanced by the granting of higher wages to the miners. It is not believed that Mesaba ores will realize higher figures for the present, nor is any advance expected in non-Bessemer ores. The freight rate from Buffalo and Erie to Eastern furnaces is expected to be $1.10, as lately ruling.

"Bessemer pig in the Central West has been quiet and steady. There has been no evidence of further purchases by large consumers, and for the present the views of sellers and buyers are apart.

"In foundry iron the markets are still irregular. The Southern makers are holding a meeting to-day at Birmingham with the aim to graduate from the discredited 'gentleman's agreement' to a more effective organization, in which all sales are to be handled by a commissioner. The attitude of some of the interests does not encourage much hope for success.

"Our monthly blast furnace statistics show a moderate increase in active capacity and an increase in stocks, in which nearly all sections participate—about 40,000 tons for the month of January.

"It is a very significant fact how completely the furnace capacity in the Central West is engaged. The Pittsburg district has only one idle furnace, which is out for repairs. In the Juniata and Conemaugh District the Cambria Iron Company has only one furnace out of blast, and the only other really modern stack in the district, now out for repairs, is the Everett. Rebecca in Western Pennsylvania is banked. In the Shenango Valley Douglas, Ella, and Fannie represent available capacity rated at 2,660 tons weekly. Every stack in the Wheeling district is running. The same is practically true of Central and Northern Ohio, where only the Seneca furnaces are out. In the Mahoning Valley Phoenix is the only furnace not running, and in the Chicago district Calumet alone is not producing. In the Northwest Minerva and West Duluth are idle. Even if it were possible to start all of those enumerated—which it is not—their aggregate product would not foot up to more than 9,000 tons per week. We doubt whether one-half that tonnage could possibly be dragged into the ranks of producers under the most favorable circumstances, and even then any trouble in any of the great producing centres would at once neutralize such an accession. When it is considered that the Central West, including the Hanging Rock region and Missouri, was producing on Feb. 1 at the rate of 158,000 tons per week, or, say, 675,000 tons per month of thirty days, it will be appreciated how completely the furnace capacity is engaged. It cannot be increased by 3 per cent., and for some time 700,000 tons per month could not be reached.

"The engineers who have been appraising the plants included in the wire consolidation have practically completed their work, and it is understood place the valuations close to those set by the owners upon their property. This is interpreted as being favorable to the success of the plan. Practically all the preliminary work is now done and the final negotiations are progressing, so that possibly next week may bring the announcement of their consummation. There may be some delay, however, since the leader of the financial syndicate is absent."

BURLINGTON'S INCREASED RATE.

The Burlington Directors yesterday did as they were expected to do, and as they had loudly proclaimed they would do. They increased the Burlington dividend rate, declaring a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. Although the advance in the Burlington rate has been much advertised for some time past, professional Wall Street has not been inclined to believe in it. Consequently there has been a considerable short interest in the stock, a large part of which was covered yesterday morning. Later in the day, however, when the general weakness set in, the traders and some of the Boston houses started to sell Burlington, and as a result the stock was forced down close to par. It closed at 101, with a net loss of 1½ points. Although there was much covering of Burlington yesterday morning, the new lines of shorts put out later in the day made the short interest in Burlington at the close of business practically as large as it has been at any time recently. Burlington was the most active stock on the list, about 60,000 shares changing hands.

St. Paul showed considerable weakness yesterday, selling down to 93½ and closing at 94, with a net loss of nearly 2 points. Rock Island was also weak, losing about 1 point. Commission houses as well as traders were sellers of both stocks.

LOCAL RAILWAY STOCKS.

Metropolitan Street Railway made a net loss of 6 points yesterday. At one time the stock sold as low as 152½, a drop of nearly 10 points from Tuesday night's closing. There was no apparent support given the stock by those interests which of late have been persistent buyers, and, although the selling was not aggressive, the stock showed practically no strength. Over 22,000 shares of Metropolitan were traded in.

Manhattan Elevated, with about 30,000 shares to its credit, sold down close to 114, later rallying somewhat and closing with a net decline of 2½ points. The traders hammered the stock industriously all day, and, although there was buying of the character that has been noted for some days past, the stock declined steadily. Undoubtedly the short interest in Manhattan was largely extended yesterday.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the strongest stock in the local traction group. The stock made only a fractional loss, closing at 40⅞. Inside interests were buyers, and some of the commission houses also took the stock on the announcement that five new lines of cars are in operation over the Brooklyn Bridge.

Third Avenue Railroad sold up again to 194½, and closed at 192, with a net decline of 1 point.

TOBACCO TRUST FIRM.

Tobacco Trust yesterday was, for some unknown reason, one of the firmest stocks on the list. On transactions of over 12,000 shares, the stock held up well, and made only a fractional net decline for the day. Houses usually acting for Tobacco insiders did but little in the stock, the buying seeming to be scattered and characterless. Room traders were the principal sellers.

OREGON SHORT LINE STRONG.

Oregon Short Line was one of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. In the face of the general weakness and the prevailing nervousness, the stock, after opening at 25½, sold up to 31, and retained most of its gain to the close. About 10,000 shares changed hands, and most of this was bought by brokers said to be acting for both Union Pacific and Great Northern interests. According to current gossip, the buying was for control, Union Pacific reorganization interests being credited with plans looking to closer relations between their property and Oregon Short Line.

The other Oregon stocks did not fully respond to the advance in Short Line. Oregon Navigation preferred made a substantial advance, but the common, after showing strength early in the day, declined and made a fractional loss. Oregon Improvement lost a full point for the day.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's statement for the second week of February was given out last night. Gross earnings were $592,888, an increase of $80,004 over corresponding week of last year. The earnings are $43,000 in excess of those of the second week of February, 1896, and $170,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

Consolidated Gas lost about 2 points yesterday on transactions of between 8,000 and 9,000 shares. For some time past Consolidated Gas has been conspicuous by reason of its lack of buoyancy. It is understood that Albany politicians who were known to be short of the stock some time ago are getting short again. It will be remembered that in their former attempts to make money on the short side of the stock they were badly punished. This time they are believed to be somewhat better equipped and somewhat more confident of profits.

The other out-of-town gas stocks were weak yesterday. Laclede Gas lost 2 points, selling down to and closing at 41¾. People's Gas of Chicago, on transactions of about 12,000 shares, sold down close to 94, and closed with a net loss of more than 2 points. The selling of the stock was done largely by houses with Chicago connections.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

The news that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee has bought the Kansas Pacific property, over which there has been so much doubt of late, fell flat yesterday, the Maine disaster and the consequent weakness of the general market nullifying the effect that the announcement should have had upon the Union Pacific stocks. In common with the whole market, the Union Pacifics were weak. About 40,000 shares of the preferred were traded in. The stock sold as low as 59 and closed with a net loss of over 2 points. The common, on transactions of more than 18,000 shares, sold at 32, and made a loss nearly as great. Reorganization interests were buyers of both stocks, although no efforts were made to keep their prices up.

THE BRITISH BEAR BEGINS TO TURN.

"The important factor which might bring about renewed superabundance of money and low discount rates at London would be the possibility of gold arrivals from the United States. Usually gold comes from that country in the Spring and Summer, but this year may prove an exception.

"The utterances of President McKinley, strongly supporting the maintenance of the gold standard, may revive fresh hope that currency reform will sooner or later be carried out, and there may be a greater disposition to invest in United States securities.

"Apart from such a possibility this country still owes the United States a very large sum for produce, and as that country continues to buy British produce sparingly, it is possible that in the present year the usuual return of gold from the United States may not occur."

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The above somewhat delayed gleam of cheerfulness is from The London Statist.

CHICAGO'S BEARISHNESS.

Chicago turned up as an aggressive seller of stocks in the New York market yesterday. Practically every Wall Street house with a Chicago connection had liberal selling orders in the Grangers, People's Gas, and other conspicuous stocks. These sales were largely for the short account. For some time Chicago speculators have been growing more and more bearish, and yesterday this feeling made itself evident in many quarters. Not only did La Salle Street sell stocks, but it went into rumor-manufacturing. New York houses were deluged by wild stories from their Chicago correspondents, all of them bearish, and nearly all relating to the Cuban matter. One Chicago dispatch stated that a report had been received in that city stating that the United States Government had taken possession of all Cuban cables, and were stopping press dispatches regarding the Maine explosion.

⁂

Boston, Philadelphia, and other centres, as well as Chicago, were sellers of stocks yesterday, apparently for both accounts. Out-of-town liquidation was heavy. Many of the Boston houses took profits on Burlington after the announcement of the increase in the company's dividend rate.

HOW GOLD HAS MULTIPLIED.

"Nature and men have combined themselves," says The London Economist, "to fight against the bimetallists; the darker the picture the bimetallists draw, the more gold the earth produces—the theoretical arguments against bimetallism are superseded by hard facts."

In the first four decades of our century the gold output was small, between 1801 and 1810 not more than 571,563 ounces a year, or about one-fiftieth of the weight of the silver output.

Then came the period of the great gold discoveries in California and Australia, and we find the following remarkable yearly increase:

	Ounces.		Ounces.
1871-5	5,591,014	1856-60	6,486,262
1866-70	6,270,081	1851-5	6,410,324
1861-5	5,949,582	1841-50	1,760,502

The year 1876 shows the first decline in the production of the yellow metal, and the falling off continued until 1883, when the output had shrunk to 4,614,588 ounces, equal to $100,000,000.

Then came the turn of the tide. The production increased year after year, thus showing the following almost unbroken ascending line:

	Ounces.		Ounces.
1896	9,817,991	1889	5,973,790
1895	9,641,337	1888	5,330,775
1894	8,764,362	1887	5,116,861
1893	7,618,811	1886	5,135,679
1892	7,094,266	1885	5,245,572
1891	6,320,194	1884	4,921,169
1890	5,749,306	1883	4,614,588

For 1897 the output may be estimated at 11,500,000 ounces, but it is yet too early to be able to quote more than approximate figures.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Production of anthracite output in January placed at 3,073,000 tons, about 700 tons less than December and 200,000 more than January, 1897.

Agent for the Grand Trunk acquiring right of way for that company so as to give it an entrance into Toledo, Ohio.

Fifteen per cent. increase in capital stock of Edison Electric Illuminating Company to be offered to present stockholders at par.

Injunction obtained by Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf restraining Atchison from enforcing its boycott.

Reduction by Louisville Clearing House of interest paid to country correspondents from 2½ to 2 per cent., owing to the plethora of money.

"Nickel Plate" expected to be allowed to use the Chicago station of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads as a terminus in that city.

Increase of one-quarter of 1 per cent. to 1¼ per cent. in Burlington quarterly dividend.

Statement by Burlington officials that there is enough traffic in sight to warrant a good business for months to come.

Official of Chicago and Alton quoted as saying that, while business is not as good as it could be, his road is making enough money to pay its dividends.

Resolution in Senate that sale of Kansas Pacific should not be confirmed unless the bidders pay the full amount of the debt and interest.

Dissolution of the pool of seven Jellico coal mining companies.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054,029 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares of Albany sold at .01, 500 Anaconda at .44, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 200 Deadwood Terra at .95, 100 Little Chief at .17, 500 Pharmacist at .07, 300 Portland at .75, 1,500 Work at .04. On the Mining Exchange 100 shares of American Flag sold at .21⅛, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .005½, 6,000 Miami at .38¾, buyer 60@.37¾ buyer 30, 11,000 Rocky Mountain at .15 buyer 60@.13½ buyer 30@.14 buyer 60, 18,600 Waldorf at .10@.10½ buyer .30@.07¾@.08, 500 Yukon at 10½ buyer 30, 2,500 Alamo at .02¾, 500 Anaconda at .40¼, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11¼@.10¾@.11⅛, 15,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.004¼, 700 Elkton at .79½@.80, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06½, 1,600 Golden Fleece at .49@.50¼@.45¾, 500 Isabella at .27, 3,000 Jefferson at .04@.04⅛, 20,000 Justine at .01¾@.02½ buyer 30@.01½ cash @.02, 400 Lillie at .70, 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20½, 300 Portland at .75½, 115,000 Sentinel at .003½@.003⅞@.003⅝, 5,500 Union at .13⅝@.13⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 89⅞; St. Paul, ⅞, to 97¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 61⅝; New York Central, ⅝, to 121¼; Illinois Central, ½, to 108½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 43¼, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61. Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13½. Erie sold at 15½. British consols declined ¼, to 112⅝, for money, and ⅛, to 112¾, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 67½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 25½c. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 44 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.70, and in Rome at 105.15.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Garfield National....	750
American Exchange.	170	Hanover	390
Central National....	160	Lincoln National.....	700
Chatham	290	Mechanics & Trad's'	110
Columbia	146	New Amsterdam.....	230
Commerce	205	New York..............	235
Continental	127	New York County...	750
Corn Exchange	280	Seaboard National...	174
Fourth National.....	180	Tradesmen's	110

There was a sale of 10 shares of Market and Fulton at 230.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

20 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 91¼.

14 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 123⅛.

20 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 157.

50 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, 111.

40 shares Howe Manufacturing Company of Connecticut, $10 each, 112.

8 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,252.

50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 265½.

5 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, 233½.

$50,000 Houston (Texas) Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1914, coupons January and July, 96 to 98.

18 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 290.

5 shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 379.

100 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 67½.

50 shares Union Typewriter Company, $100 each, 6.

25 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 203.

$3,000 Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due 1900; interest January and July; accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 105⅝.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 3,900.

$1,000 New York and Erie Railroad second mortgage extended 5 per cent. registered bond, due 1919; interest March and September, (no coupons,) 120¼.

14 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 96¼.

$18,000 Syracuse Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1946; interest January and July, 88½.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week Feb.....	$11,415	$10,645	$8,959
From Jan. 1......	65,467	52,369	53,853

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week Feb.....	$592,888	$512,884	$549,311
From July 1......	21,954,938	19,789,747	21,468,495

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings...	$8,791,436	$9,047,131	*$255,695
Oper. expenses...	6,404,205	6,694,007	*289,802
Net earnings......	2,387,231	2,353,124	†34,107

*Decrease. †Increase.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for December—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings...	$255,567	$247,092	†$8,475
Expenses & taxes.	197,345	162,625	†34,720
Net earnings.....	58,222	84,467	*26,245
Fixed charges....	79,840	83,131	*3,291
Deficit	21,618	‡1,335	*22,953
For six months ended Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings...	1,783,361	1,485,466	†297,895
Expenses & taxes.	1,226,569	1,024,211	†202,358
Net earnings.....	556,791	461,255	†95,536
Fixed charges....	477,777	509,887	*32,109
Surplus	79,014	§48,632	†127,646

*Decrease. †Increase. ‡Surplus. §Deficit.

The operating expenses include the sums set aside monthly for replacements and renewals.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILroad Company reports for December: Gross earnings, $1,184,358; operating expenses and taxes, $789,710; net earnings, $394,649; interest on bonds and rentals, $285,566; surplus, $109,083. For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897, gross earnings were $7,044,473; operating expenses and taxes, $4,312,180; net earnings, $2,732,293; interest on bonds and rentals, $1,713,612; surplus, $1,018,681.

LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897: Gross earnings, $17,190; operating expenses, $16,338; net, $852; charges, $7,286; deficit, $6,434. Cash on hand, $2,034, and profit and loss, (surplus,) $1,400.

NEWBURG, DUTCHESS & CONNECTICUT reports for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897: Earnings, $36,456; net, $11,923; charges, $3,351; surplus, $8,572; cash on hand, $8,082; profit and loss, (surplus,) $130,048.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY general balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows: Assets, $2,568,103, including $2,466,725 for cost of road and equipment; $96,578 cash on hand. Capital stock is $2,000,000; profit and loss, (surplus,) $558,009.

BROOKLYN CITY & NEWTOWN for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897, (covering two months and four days,) shows: Earnings, 1897, $72,458; 1896, $136,591; net, 1897, $27,024; 1896, $42,288; other income, 1897, $37,241; 1896, $2,519; charges, 1897, $28,152; 1896, $33,546; surplus, 1897, $36,113; 1896, $11,261; cash on hand, $63,655; profit and loss, (surplus,) $104,601.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF

Union Pacific Railway Company

SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.

(Under agreement dated February 15, 1897.)

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above-described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at six per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants Nos. 3 to 10, inclusive.

All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the preferred stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 15, 1898.

An order temporarily restraining the delivery of the preferred stock under the agreement of February 15th, 1897, having been made by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the suit of George L. Venner against Louis Fitzgerald and others, we will upon surrender of any Certificates of Interest, make payment of the cash payable thereon and deliver a memorandum therefor, showing that the preferred stock deliverable under said agreement in respect of such Certificates has not yet been delivered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54, 197, 1369, 1865, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
64, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2959,
72, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2968,
112, 323, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2003, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
128, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2766, 3058,
133, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2806, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2067, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
166, 420, 1774, 2119, 2308, 2515, 2865, 3235,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2323, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1840, 2136, 2328, 2630, 2937, 3281,
194, 1365,

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
} Trustees.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1897	$830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes..........	594,769.14
Net earnings	$236,025.63
Interest on these bonds............	136,000.00
Surplus	$100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,735.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings	$428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes..........	287,437.10
Net earnings for six months.......	$141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	106
Manchester & Augusta	5s,	1943,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103½ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS

ON A 3 % BASIS.

HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL ....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS .... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young..................President
Luther Kountze..................Vice-President
James Timpson..................2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull..................Treasurer
William P. Elliott..................Secretary
Clark Williams..................Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd..................Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Dumont Clarke,
Charles D. Dickey,
William P. Dixon,
David Dows, jr.,
Robert A. Granniss,
G. G. Haven, jr.,
Charles R. Henderson,
James J. Hill,
Gustav E. Kissel,
Luther Kountze,
Charlton T. Lewis,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Theodore Morford,
Robert Olyphant,
Charles M. Pratt,
James Timpson,
George W. Young.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.

More than a majority of the stock of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company having been deposited under the conditions of the Protective Agreement dated January 19th, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that deposits of stock will be received at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York, up to and including FEBRUARY 28TH, 1898, without penalty, after which date no stock will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of ten cents per share in addition to the payment of twenty cents per share provided in said Protective Agreement.

Dated New York, Feb. 14th, 1898.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
W. A. DICK,
BERNARD BARUCH,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President,
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS,** to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS,** in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED,** upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904,** an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $88,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33,** representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33,** representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder: January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.		$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder: March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33	
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder: May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	3.33	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above		$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1898, and will open March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 16, 1898.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Office of the New York Fire Insurance Company,
No. 72 Wall St.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10th, 1898.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held at this office on the 10th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Augustus Colson,	George A. Stanton,
T. Henry Dewey,	Albert P. Wells,
Charles A. Hull,	W. Edwin Thorp,
William E. Lowe,	William I. Keeler,
Wm. R. McCullough,	Philip La Tourette,
George H. Smith,	S. Cristy Mead,
George H. Southard.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board AUGUSTUS COLSON was unanimously re-elected President and CHARLES A. HULL was unanimously re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year. CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
157 Broadway, New York, Feb. 17th, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on Thursday, March 3d, 1898.

Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Eastern Acetylene Gas Generator Company of Corning; capital, $6,000. Directors—A. L. Kiff, D. I. Kiff, and L. L. Flower, Corning.

Fitch, Aldrich, and Bush Company of Elmira, to deal in lumber; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. B. Fitch, C. D. Aldrich, and J. J. Bush, Elmira.

H. R. Kenyon Company of Buffalo, to deal in fancy goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. R. Kenyon and F. L. Walker, Buffalo; William E. Pomeroy, Chicago.

Horgan and Slattery of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. J. Horgan, V. J. Slattery, and James Slattery, New York City.

Anchor Fence Company of New York and Pennsylvania of Jamestown; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. M. Dow, J. B. Ross, W. H. Hopper, and others of Jamestown.

White Mountain Farms of New York City, to carry on a dairy business; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Hannah L. Crossley, A. L. Harrell, and C. L. Harrell, New York City.

Empire Manufacturing and Supply Company of New York City, to deal in drugs; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—G. F. Moulton and B. L. Hume, New York City; J. H. Carnes, Jersey City.

C. W. Russell Company of New York City, to carry on a blacksmithing business; capital stock, $2,000. Directors—C. W. Russell, and G. D. Russell, Cedarhurst, Queens County; W. H. Ryan of New York City.

D. O. Haynes & Co. of New York City, to carry on a publishing business; capital, $250,000. Directors—D. H. Newhall, New York City; Charles Brace and W. C. Lusk, Brooklyn; H. C. Cust, Mt. Vernon; A. C. Stevens, Paterson, N. J.

Mountain Lake Company of Gloversville, to deal in real estate; capital, $20,000. Directors—Samuel Elmer and W. E. Keith, Gloversville; J. M. Marvin, New Haven, Conn.; Theodore Schiess, New York City; A. J. Keith, Oldtown, Me.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$219,306,425
Gold reserve	166,457,890
Net silver	19,500,212
United States notes in the Treasury	26,728,752
Treasury notes of 1890	5,298,639
Total receipts this day	1,327,759
Total receipts this month	16,669,410
Total receipts this year	262,655,012
Total expenditures this day	1,490,000
Total expenditures this month	26,626,000
Total expenditures this year	271,514,570
Deposits in National banks	36,196,262
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	280,864
Government receipts from internal revenue	353,696
Customs	954,845
Miscellaneous	19,217
Expenditures	1,490,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	112	288	Adams Express	112	112	110	111	......
19½	20¼	610	American Cotton Oil	20¼	20⅜	20	20¼	−⅝
75	76	415	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	−1⅛
8½	8¾	570	American Spirits Mfg.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½	−¼
187	187¼	30,043	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	188	188½	186½	186⅞	−2
112	113	380	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112⅞	112¾	112¾	−⅜
91⅜	91½	12,295	American Tobacco	92	92	90½	91½	−½
117	118½	43	American Tobacco pf.	118½	118½	117½	118½	......
37½	39	5	Ann Arbor pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	......
12½	12¾	1,205	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12⅞	12½	12½	−½
30⅝	30¾	9,909	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	−1⅜
16	16¼	667	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16	16	−1
6¼	6¾	400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	−½
3⅜	3½	6,600	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3½	−⅛
40⅝	40⅞	16,507	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40½	41¾	40¼	40⅝	−⅜
120½	123	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	122	122	......
4	4¾	200	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	......
29	30½	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	29	29	29	−1
53¾	54¼	1,910	Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	53½	53½	−2
86¾	87¼	850	Canadian Pacific	87½	87⅞	87	87	−1¼
13½	14½	100	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	−½
22⅜	22¾	4,990	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23½	22¼	22½	−1¼
101	101⅛	60,860	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102½	102½	100⅝	101	−1½
12⅞	13¼	2,405	Chicago Great West	13⅛	13½	12⅞	13	−⅝
..	33	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	33½	33½	33	33	......
20	24¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	22½	22½	22½	22½	−2
31	32	205	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	−⅛
93⅞	94	30,109	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95¼	95¼	93½	94	−1⅝
148½	149⅞	803	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	149½	149	149½	+½
126⅝	126⅞	5,042	Chicago & Northw.	128	128¼	126¼	126¾	−2⅛
90½	90¾	16,125	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91	91¼	90	90¾	−1
8¼	8¾	210	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½	−¼
29½	30	674	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	−⅝
35	35½	2,450	C., C., C. & St. L.	35⅛	35¾	35	35½	+½
15⅝	15½	1,850	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16	16	15¼	15½	−⅝
22¾	23¼	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	23	22½	23	−½
6	6¾	40	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	......
7	7½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7½	7½	7	7	−⅛
23	25	15	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	......
191¼	191½	8,260	Consolidated Gas	191	193	190¼	191¼	−1⅞
34	35½	100	Consolidated Ice	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	−⅛
88	92	30	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	......
110½	111¼	2,202	Delaware & Hudson	111	111	110	111	−1
12¾	13¾	20	Denver & R. G.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	......
50¼	50⅝	910	Denver & R. G. pf.	51¼	51¼	50¼	50¼	−⅜
14	15	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	14½	14½	−¼
108	109½	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¼
14⅞	15	610	Erie	14¾	15	14½	15	......
40¼	40⅝	2,855	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41½	39¾	40¼	−2
19¾	21	120	Erie 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	−1⅝
22	25	100	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+2⅜
36¾	36⅞	6,815	General Electric	37½	38	36	36⅛	−2⅛
155	159	200	Great Northern pf.	156½	157	156½	157	+2
34¼	34½	1,720	Hawaiian Sugar	35¾	35¾	33¾	34¾	−1⅞
104¼	105	3,631	Illinois Central	105¼	105¼	103¼	103½	−2¼
46	52	124	Illinois Steel Co.	52	52	52	52	−⅜
8¾	9	205	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	......
32½	33½	300	Iowa Central pf.	33½	33½	32½	32½	−½
22	23	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅞
42	42¾	1,100	Laclede Gas	44	44	41¾	41¾	−2
16¾	17	400	Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17	17	−⅞
73¼	74	170	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	73	73	−2
191¾	192½	8,670	Lake Shore	191½	192	190⅝	192	+½
47	50	220	Long Island	48½	49	48½	49	−⅜
58	58¼	18,510	Louisville & Nashville	59	59⅝	57⅞	58¼	−1⅜
114¾	115	29,665	Manhattan Con	116½	117	114⅛	114¾	−2½
156½	157	23,118	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158	160½	152½	156	−6
110½	110⅞	2,020	Michigan Central	112½	113	110½	110⅝	−2¼
28¾	29½	3,000	Minn. & St. Louis	29¾	30¼	27½	27⅞	−2⅜
57	58½	600	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	59	57	57	−2⅜
60	61½	250	Minnesota Iron	60	60	59½	59½	−1½
12¾	13¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	−⅝
38⅜	38½	7,860	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¼	39½	38	38⅜	......
31⅞	32	5,775	Missouri Pacific	33	33⅜	31½	31⅞	−1½
31	31¾	225	Mobile & Ohio	31½	32	31½	32	......
34¾	35	797	National Lead Co.	35½	35½	34	35¼	−½
108¼	109½	140	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108½	108⅛	108½	−½
17½	20	100	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	......
75	80	100	National Starch 1st pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	−3½
94⅞	95⅜	2,858	New Jersey Central	96	96⅝	94¾	95	−1⅞
116⅝	116¾	28,012	New York Central	117½	118⅛	116⅛	116⅝	−2
..	..	90	N. Y., Lack. & West.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	......
14¼	14¾	200	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14½	14½	14½	14½	−¼
16	17	400	Norfolk & West.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
51½	51¾	8,290	Norfolk & West. pf.	54	54	49½	51½	−2⅜
5¼	5¾	750	North American	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	+⅛
25⅜	25⅝	9,460	Northern Pacific	26⅛	26⅜	25¼	25¼	−1⅜
64⅝	64¾	20,763	Northern Pacific pf.	66⅜	66½	63⅝	64⅝	−2¼
16¾	17	2,740	Ontario & Western	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	−½
28½	29	1,200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29	29	28	28	−1
50½	52	2,160	Oregon R. & Nav.	50½	53	50½	50½	−½
71	72	658	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
31	31½	9,428	Oregon Short Line	25½	31½	25½	31	+5½
31	31⅜	1,460	Pacific Mail	31	31½	30⅞	31¼	−⅜
117	117½	8,503	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¼	118⅝	116¼	117¼	−1⅜
1	1½	33	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	......
94½	94¾	12,490	People's Gas, Chicago	96	96½	94⅛	94⅝	−1½
44	46	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis	45	45	45	45	−¼
182½	183	1,705	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187	182½	182½	−4
20½	20¾	3,834	Reading	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20⅝	−1
50	50¼	5,250	Reading 1st pf.	51	51	49½	49⅞	−1⅝
26	26½	920	Reading 2d pf.	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	25¾	−1½
52	52½	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	53	53	52	52	−1⅝
18	20	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−½
7¼	7½	400	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼	−½
56¼	56¾	890	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58¼	58¼	56½	56½	−1½
26¼	26⅝	2,125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27¼	27¼	26	26¼	−1
3¾	4½	100	St. Louis Southw	4	4	4	4	−¼
9¼	9¾	6	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	......
76⅛	77	4,250	St. Paul & Omaha	76¾	77⅜	76	76	−1⅞
19½	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	−¼
9⅛	9½	800	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	−¼
31⅛	31⅝	4,660	Southern Railway pf.	32¼	32¼	31⅛	31⅛	−1½
4¾	5⅛	1,785	Standard R. & T.	5⅛	5⅜	5	5	......
23½	23⅞	2,790	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅝	24⅝	23½	23¾	−⅞
12⅛	12⅜	4,080	Texas Pacific	12¼	12½	11⅞	12	−½
191½	192½	1,332	Third Avenue	193½	194½	190	192	−1
32½	32⅝	19,455	U. P., all in. pd.	33⅝	33⅞	32	32⅝	−1⅞
59¼	59⅜	37,925	Union Pacific pf.	60⅞	61½	59	59¾	−1¾
8¼	8¾	500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	+¼
42	44	8	United States Express	42	42	44	44	......
7	7¼	160	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
64	64¾	2,960	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅝	65⅝	64	64	−1¾
19½	20	1,380	United States Rubber	20	20½	20	20	−1
70¾	71¾	1,242	U. S. Rubber pf.	72¾	73	71	71	−2
7	7½	10	Wabash	7	7	7	7	......
17⅞	18	1,940	Wabash pf.	18⅛	18¼	18	18	−¾
91⅜	91½	8,105	Western Union Tel.	92	92½	91⅛	91¼	−1⅝
2⅝	2⅞	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	......
Sales		556,754						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	114½	115
4s, r., 1925	128¼	128¾
4s, c., 1925	128¼	128¾
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	114⅛
5s, c., 1904	113⅝	114⅛
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25
Am. Express	125	130
Am. Sugar Ref.	21	22
Am. T. & C.	91	93
Ann Arbor	14	15
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	4	4¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	62	66½
Capital Traction	75	..
Chi. & Alton	165	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	58
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	109	112
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	9½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	82
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48½	50½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
Com. Cable	185	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Coal	40	..
Del., L. & W.	156¼	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Detroit Gas	59	62
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	132	135
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	20	25
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45
Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	92	97
Homestake	44	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	7	25
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	16	17
Keokuk & West.	32	34
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	90	92
L. E. & W. pf.	73¼	74
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	45	53
Mexican Central	5½	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	90
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..
Morris & Essex	172	175
National Starch	6	9
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	28
New Cent. C.	7½	8½
N. Y. & N. H.	194	196

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	76
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	39
N. Y. & Tex. Land	55	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	35	35½
Norfolk So.	63½	66
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3½	..
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo. & Eastern	4	6½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68½	70
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
R., W. & O.	120½	122
Rio Grande W.	23	25
Rio G. W. pf.	59	60
St. J. & G. I.	7	7⅞
St. P. & Duluth	..	25
St. P. & D. pf.	..	87½
St. P., M. & M.	133	..
St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	57
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Twin City R. T.	..	24
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Union Beef	7¾	8¾
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	12⅝	18½
Wis. Central	2	2½
Wis. Central pf.	4½	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,420	Am. Sug. Refs.	138¼	138⅜	136⅜	137¼
90	Am. Tobacco	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
50	A., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅞	12⅞
70	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31¼	31¼	30¼	30¼
820	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,280	Brook. R. T.	40¾	41⅜	40¼	40¼
38,210	C., B. & Q.	102	102¼	100⅝	101⅛
19,570	C., M. & St. P.	95	95	93½	94
5,110	Chi., R. I. & P.	91⅛	91⅝	90⅛	90½
70	Cent. of N. J.	96	96	94⅞	95
	Chi. & Northwest.	128	128	127½	127½
10	C., St. P., M. & O.	77	77	77	77
10	Ches. & Ohio	23	23	23	23
2,820	Gen. Electric	37⅜	37⅜	36	36½
3,220	Louis. & Nash.	59⅛	59⅝	57⅞	58⅛
6,680	Manhattan	116	117½	114⅜	115
50	Mich. Central	113½	113½	113½	113½
2,670	Mo. Pacific	32⅞	33	31⅜	31⅞
20	Met. Street	160	160	158	158
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39	39	39	39
4,120	N. Y. Central	117½	118	116⅛	116¼
40	N. Y., O. & W.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
1,000	North. Pac.	25¾	26¼	25½	25½
4,590	North. Pac. pf.	66	66⅜	64	64⅜
2,200	Pennsylvania	118½	118⅛	116⅜	116⅜
3,230	People's Gas	95½	96½	94¼	94⅝
10	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
1,000	Reading	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
180	Reading 1st pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛
180	Tenn. C. & I.	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
4,390	Union Pac.	33⅝	34	32¼	32⅝
1,270	Union Pac. pf.	60⅝	61	59⅛	59⅝
150	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅜	65⅜	64⅜	65
480	Western Union	92¼	92⅜	91⅜	91½
122,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	63½	63½	63	63
20,000	Iowa Cent. 1st.	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
17,000	Rock Isl. 5s. c.	106¼	106¼	105½	105½
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	108	108	107¼	107¼
12,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	57	57	56¼	56¼
$87,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Except where special influences were at work, the local market acted in sympathy with New York, although the declines were small. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power shares were remarkably buoyant; the preferred made a new high record—61½. The assured success of the consolidation plan is the explanation. The stock is exchangeable at 66 for 5 per cent. bonds and the right to subscribe for 25 per cent. of the stock of the new Pennsylvania Manufacturing Light and Power Company, the "rights" to which now command 7½ in the market. All the street railways were active and strong, considering the day's sensation. Welsbach Light recovered to 41½, a gain of over 7 in a few days. Selling by small traders broke United Gas over a point, but it rallied sharply late in the day. Philadelphia bought and sold Metropolitan, but insiders continued to hold aloof.

The close was feverish at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	23¼	23¾
Nor. Pac. Com. t. c.	25⅜	25⅝
Nor. Pac. Com. t. c. pf.	64½	64⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅜	58½
Reading t. c.	10⅜	10½
Reading 1st pf.	24⅞	25
Reading 2d pf.	13	13¼
St. Paul	93⅞	94
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅜	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	85	85¼
Baltimore Cons	24¼	24½
Union Traction	16⅞	17
Penn. H., L. & P.	22¼	22⅝
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	60	60¼
United Gas Imp.	110½	111
Electric Storage	23	24
Electric Storage pf	26	27
Welsbach Light	39¾	40¼
Marsden	6⅛	6½
Choctaw	10⅜	10⅝
Choctaw pf	31½	32
Reading G. 4s	85	86
Electric & P. 4s	85⅝	85⅞
Con. T. Pitts	14½	14¾
Con. T. Pitts. pf.	48	48⅝

BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The copper boom in local circles got something of a set-back from the war scare, and there was some raiding of Centennial. The situation is full of promises, and once the scare has passed over, it is confidently predicted that copper will go up again. Centennial was the local copper feature, selling off from 12 about 2 points on raiding. Broker Thomas Lawson was credited with some heavy transactions in the stock, and, with a bid of one-eighth of 1 per cent. to put any part of 20,000 shares at 7 all day to-morrow. The firmness in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy on the increased dividend, the strength in Oregon Short Line on New York buying, and a new record mark for Calumet, were other features of the day's trading. Call loans 2@3, time money 2½@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Lowell	222½	224
Boston & Maine	167¾	168
Boston & Providence	272	..
Fitchburg pf.	99¼	100
Maine Central	..	130
Old Colony	192	..
Oregon Short Line	31	31½
West End	83¾	84½
Wisconsin Central	1⅝	2¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	1¾
Arnold	8	8½
Atlantic	30½	31¼
Boston & Montana	178	179
Butte & Boston	26	26¼
Calumet & Hecla	525	530
Centennial	11¼	11½
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	2
Napa, quicksilver	7½	8¼
Osceola	42	42½
Pioneer, gold	5⅞	6
Quincy	..	115
Santa Ysabel	7¼	8
Tamarack	155	157
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	21¼	21¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	267	268½
Dominion Coal	21	22
Dominion Coal pf.	108½	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	70¼	71
General Electric	36	..
General Electric pf.	95	..
Illinois Steel	51½	53½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22
Mexican Telephone	.70	..
New England Telephone	..	132½
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	184	..
United States Oil	13	13½
United States Rubber	..	20¼
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	—

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5½	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28⅞	29⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—American Strawboard to-day opened at 32, dropped to 31½, and closed at 32. Diamond Match was weaker, dropping from 144½ at the opening to 143, and closing at 143¼. West Chicago closed at 99, a point under the opening, but its consolidated 5 per cent. bonds sold at 97. National Biscuit common had a heavy trade. It opened at 26⅝, dropped to 25⅝, and closed at 25⅞. The preferred fell from 84½ to 83, and closed at 83⅝.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	31⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50⅝
Chicago City Railway	244
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	143¼
Lake Street Elevated	13⅝
International Packing Co.	20
International Packing Co. pf.	44
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	33¼
National Biscuit Company com.	25⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	83
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
Street's West Stable Car Line	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	99
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11
South Side Elevated Railroad	60⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	12,600	84
	3,760	83
	500	82
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	3,000	76
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	5,000	86½
At, T & S F gen 4s	9,000	93¼
	20,000	93⅛
	20,000	93¼
	8,000	93⅛
	10,000	93¼
	17,000	93⅛
	12,000	93
Adjustment 4s	50,000	63¼
	10,000	63⅛
	500	63
	2,000	63½
	10,000	63¼
	25,000	63½
	10,000	63⅜
	20,000	63½
	20,000	63¼
	53,000	63
	8,000	63⅛
	16,000	63
	16,000	63⅛
	67,000	63
	10,000	62⅞
	5,000	62¾
	17,000	62⅝
	55,000	62½
	45,000	62¾
Atlantic & Danv 1st	10,000	97½
	5,000	98
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	1,000	114½
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	108
Canada Southern 2d	10,000	110½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	6,000	91
Cent R & B Co of Ga collateral trust 5s	10,000	93½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000	84¼
	4,000	84⅛
	1,000	84¼
	6,000	83¾
	4,000	83⅝
	8,000	83¾
	10,000	83½
	5,000	83⅝
	11,000	83¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	6,000	112½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s	3,000	104¾
	3,000	104½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	73,000	105¾
Chi Term Trans 4s	28,000	87
	5,000	86¾
	10,000	86¼
	2,000	86½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	2,000	98
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid	1,000	81
Com Cable 4s reg	5,000	104
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	4,000	83
Den & Rio Grande 1st	1,000	110½
Detroit Gas Co 5s	4,000	100
	1,000	100¼
	2,000	100½
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s	7,000	100
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	1,000	108
Erie 1st con 7s	5,000s20F	147½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	28,000	74
	5,000c	74⅛
	64,000	74
Erie 4s prior bonds	5,000	92
	10,000	91¾
	50,000	91½
	1,000	92
	15,000	91½
	2,000	92
	4,000	91¾
	34,000	91½
	40,000	91⅝
	6,000	91¼
Evans & Ind 1st con	5,000	77½
Flint & P M 5s	7,000	94½
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	8,000	91¾
Ft W & D C 1st	31,000	74
	3,000	73
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	11,000	94¾
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	4,000	80
Iowa Central 1st 5s	25,000s15F	102
	2,000	102¼
	25,000	102
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Tr Co ctfs	1,000c	131
	2,000	130½
	1,000	129½
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs	4,000	114¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	7,000	81
	3,000	80½
	10,000	81
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	4,000	103¾
	5,000	103
Lake Erie & West 1st	1,000	117¼
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	1,000	102
Lehigh Val Term 5s	4,000	112½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	2,000	122½
Louis & Nash cons	10,000	104⅞
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	76,000	90
L, N A & C 1st	3,000	113½
Met St Ry gen 5s	50,000	114⅛
Mexican Int cons	8,000	71¼
	5,000	71
Midland of N J 1st	1,000	121
	500	119½
	3,000	121
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mil Div	1,000	144
Mo, K & East 1st	8,000	98½
	8,000	99
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000	90
	7,000	89¾
	21,000	90
	5,000	89¾
	7,000	90
	3,000	90¼
Mo, K & T 2d	18,000	63¼
	5,000	63
	5,000	63¼
	5,000	63½
	10,000	64
	1,000	63¾
	13,000	64
	2,000	63⅞
	12,000	63½
	5,000	63¼
	1,000	63
	14,000	62⅝
	3,000	63
Mo, K & T of T 5s	1,000	84½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	29,000	100
	1,000	99⅞
	8,000	99
	5,000	99⅞
	3,000	99
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	3,000	69
Mo Pac trust 5s	15,000	79¼
Nash, C & St L con	2,000	104½
N Y, C & St L 4s	3,000	107
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	1,000	102
N Y, S & W G M	2,000	96
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	2,000	108¼
	3,000	108½
N Y, S & W Term 1st	1,000	111½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	500	84½
	5,000	83½
Nor Pac 1st 5s	1,000	118⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	20,000	97⅜
	7,000s20F	97½
	20,000	97⅜
	20,000	97½
	5,000	97¼
	7,000s3	97½
	5,000	97½
	89,000s20F	97
	4,000	97¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	5,000	62⅜
	66,000	62½
	1,500	62½
Nor Pac Term 1st	1,000	107¾
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	102
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	4,000	61⅝
	10,000	61½
	5,000	61½
	10,000	61½
	8,000s20F	61½
	10,000	61⅝
	2,000	61¼
	16,000	61¼
Oregon R & N 1st	12,000	114
Oregon R & N 4s	2,000	96½
	6,000	97
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	14,000	101
	5,000s20F	101¼
	3,000	101¼
	20,000	101
	17,000	101⅛
	15,000	101
	5,000	100⅞
Inc A 5s	3,000	68
	7,000	68½
	15,000	69
	5,000	68¾
	5,000	68½
	15,000	68
	5,000	67
Inc B & col trust	10,000s20F	47½
	5,000	48½
	3,000	48¾
	15,000	49
	5,000	48½
	5,000	48⅛
	10,000	47½
	5,000	46
Pitts & West 1st	20,000	83
Reading Co gen 4s	60,000	85⅞
	50,000	85¾
	25,000	85½
	10,000	85⅝
	6,000	85
	50,000	85¼
	56,000	85⅜
	10,000	85½
	10,000	85⅝
Rio Grande West 1st	5,000s20F	84½
	2,000	84½
	8,000	84
St L & I Mt 1st ext 4½s	2,000	108
	2,000	107½
Rio Grande Junction 1st	4,000	94¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	20,000	94
	2,000	93¾
	2,000	93½
	5,000	93¼
	5,000	93⅛
	5,000	93⅜
	7,000	93
St L & S F G M 6s	4,000	119½
St L & S F G M 5s	5,000	104⅞
	5,000s4F	104⅞
	10,000	105
St L & S F 4s	3,000	76¾
St L S W 2d inc	10,000	30
	3,000	29
St P & Duluth 2d	2,000	109
San An & Ar Pass 4s	23,000	62
	2,000	61¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s	5,000s20F	86⅜
	1,000	86
	2,000s20F	86⅜
	2,000	86⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	4,000	97
	6,000	96½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	8,000	93⅞
	3,000	93¾
	10,000	93½
	10,000	93¾
	5,000	93½
	10,000	93¾
	10,000	93½
	13,000	93⅝
	13,000	93½
Standard R & T 6s	1,000	61
	1,000	60½
	16,000	61
	5,000	61½
	1,000	61
Standard R & T inc	5,000	14⅞
	26,000	15
Tex & N O cons 5s	5,000	98¼
	6,000	98½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	3,000	101
Tex & Pac 2d inc	13,000	33½
	10,000	33¾
	1,000	33⅞
	10,000	33¾
	20,000	33⅝
	10,000	33¾
	52,000	33½
	20,000	33¼
	30,000	33
	15,000	33¼
	10,000	33⅜
	10,000	33½
	5,000	33⅜
	10,000	33½
	5,000	33⅜
	11,000	33½
	10,000	33¼
	10,000	33⅜
	10,000	33¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	5,000	88
Union Pacific 4s	158,000	94¾
	1,000	94⅞
	25,000	94¾
	18,000	94⅞
	7,000	94¾
	50,000	94⅝
	2,000	94¾
	50,000	94⅝
	40,000	94½
	50,000	94⅝
	50,000	94¼
	10,000	94⅜
	36,000	94¼
	19,000	94⅛
	18,000	94¼
	5,000	94⅜
	34,000	94¼
	20,000	94⅜
	28,000	94½
	22,000	94¼
	10,000	94⅜
	30,000	94¼
	75,000	94⅛
	42,000	94¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	10,000	56¾
	14,000	56½
	5,000	56⅞
	5,000	57
	10,000	56¾
	12,000	56
	10,000	56½
	10,000	56⅝
	37,000	56
Wabash 1st 5s	7,000	109⅝
	7,000s20F	109⅝
	4,000	109⅝
	6,000	109½
	15,000	109⅝
	5,000	109½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s	16,000	82
	4,000	82⅜
	6,000	82½
	28,000	81
	5,000	82
West Shore gtd 4s	10,000	110¼
Registered	500	109⅜
W N Y & P gen	3,000	54
Wheeling & L E 1st	10,000	101½
Wilkes & East 1st	3,000	101
Wis Cent 1st, Tr Co ctfs	10,000	44
	6,000	43¼
	15,000	43⅛
	10,000	43¼
	40,000	43
	8,000	42¾
	3,000	43
	2,000	43¼
	8,000	43
Total sales		$4,107,460

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.19	.18
Alpha Con.	.05	.04
Andes	.12	.15
Belcher	.25	.27
Best & Belcher	.43	.46
Bullion	.08	.07
Caledonia	.40	.33
Challenge Con.	.35	.37
Chollar	.36	.38
Confidence	.75	.76
Con. Cal. & Va.	.98	.98
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.18	.18
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.27	.27
Hale & Norcross	1.60	1.55
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	..	.87
Kentuck Con.	.03	.11
Mexican	.35	.36
Occidental Con.	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.52	.55
Overman	.08	.07
Potosi	.22	.24
Savage	.28	.28
Scorpion	.06	.05
Sierra Nevada	.70	.80
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.37	.38
Utah Con.	.11	.09
Yellow Jacket	.45	.28

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46½@47; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	2¼	3	2⅝	2¾
Anaconda	40	42½	40	43
Anchoria	93	99	92½	98
Argentum	19½	21	19½	21
Consolidated	10¾	11¼	11⅛	11½
Elkton	78½	78⅞	79¼	80
El Paso	9½	10	10	10¼
Gibson	19¾	20½	20	20½
Gold Coin	91¼	92	91½	92½
Gold King	51	55	50	56
Golden Fleece	45	52	46	51
Grouse	6¾	6⅞	6½	6¾
Isabella	27½	27⅞	27	27⅛
Jefferson	4	5	3⅞	5
Lillie	70	75	70	71
Matao	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Moon Anchor	97½	97⅞	97⅞	98
Pharmacist	6	6½	6⅝	6½
Portland	75½	75⅞	75¼	75½
Rawlings	18	22	20	25
Rosa	14	14¼	14	14½
Union	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
Work	3½	4	3⅞	4

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Olcott Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad gives notice that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the second installment of 25 per cent. of the amounts to be paid by the various security holders is payable at the Central Trust Company on March 7.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company dividends for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1897, are to be paid as follows: Warrants for 2½ per cent. dividend on common stock will be mailed on April 1, and the preference stock dividend of 2 per cent. will be paid on April 1 at the closing of the books at the company's London office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. Transfer books of the common stock will close in London at 3 P. M. Friday, Feb. 25, and in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, March 8. Preference stock books will close on Tuesday, March 8.

Deed Executed on Sunday Void.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The appeal of Hill, Fontaine & Co., St. Louis, from the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the suit against Henry C. and Laura Hite to foreclose a deed of trust has resulted in an affirmative judgment in favor of the defendants in the Court of Appeals, the court holding that the deed was void because executed on Sunday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market in outside securities was very strong at the opening, the disaster to the battleship Maine not being regarded as a lasting menace to the market. Malt common continued its course of Tuesday until a selling figure of about 29 was reached. Glucose common sold up to 42. As the day advanced the weakness of the general market on the Stock Exchange brought in orders to sell the active outside stocks, and Standard Oil, on light trading, sold down about 2 points, Malt common reacted to 27, and Glucose to about 41.

Traction stocks in the outside list were without any noteworthy feature. Gas securities, strong at the opening, afterward scored slight losses, in sympathy with the prevailing weakness. In the miscellaneous list Anderson Tobacco was offered down to 25, and Electro-Pneumatic showed activity, with sales at 1½ regular way and 1⅝ on options.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81⅝
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	16
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	191	193
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac., pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	90
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	31½	32½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¼	104⅝
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	144	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83⅝	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	41	44
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	40½	40⅞
Glucose preferred	96	96¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	89	91½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116½
Malt common	26½	27
Malt preferred	78	79
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8¾	10
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	424	426
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	80	84
Wagner Car Company	170	172
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	17	25
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat Co.	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1⅜	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53½	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

THE WOMAN'S HOTEL COMPANY.

Stock Subscription Lists Opened Down Town.

Subscription lists for the Woman's Hotel Company were opened yesterday at the offices of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The capital stock of the corporation is $1,000,000, and the organizing committee consists of Herbert B. Turner, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox, J. Kennedy Tod, and Charles D. Kellogg. Subscriptions to the project in advance were: John S. Kennedy, 200 shares; Morris K. Jesup, 200; J. Pierpont Morgan, 200; William F. Cochran, 200; James Talcott, 100, or $90,000. The scheme is a philanthropic one, but its realization will not be on a charity basis. It is proposed to purchase land and erect thereon one or more hotels for the exclusive use of self-supporting women. The structures are to be fireproof and well appointed. The beneficiaries should be mainly artists, writers, teachers, clerks, and so forth. Many well-known philanthropists and students of the economics of woman's sphere are interested in the project. The Women's Advisory Committee consists of Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. W. W. Newell, Mrs A. F. Schauffler, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Miss Grace H. Dodge.

REAPPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisement of merchandise:

17,234.—Hides of cattle, from ——, Ciudad, Dec. 31, 1897. Poisoned Orinoco cattle hides, entered at .15½ piso per pound, plus weighing. Advanced by addition of cost of receiving, marking, and selecting.

17,235.—Hides of cattle, from Juan A. Anves, City of Mexico, Jan. 7, 1898. Dry beef hides, entered at .14, advanced to .1870 gold dollar per kilo.

17,236.—Hides of cattle, from M. Segina, City of Mexico, Jan. 10, 1898. Dry beef hides, entered at .07½, advanced to .08½ gold dollar per pound.

17,176, 17,210.—Decorated china, from Schmidt & Co., Carlsbad, Dec. 14, 1897. Porcelaine, 165 tea sets, pink and violet, 879-56-5669—B, entered at 3,75, advanced to 4 florins per set. Add casks.

17,206.—Myr of plum, &c., from James Fils, Ussy, Dec. 21, 1897. Myrobolan, 1 am, 1st choice, entered at 6.00, advanced to 7.50f. per 1,000. Ditto, second choice, entered at 3.00, advanced to 4.25f. per 1,000.

17,144.—Polished cylinder glass, from J. Van Vorstenberg & Zoon, Amsterdam, Dec. 29, 1897. Clear beveled, 36x18, entered at 2.22, advanced to 2.40 florins per piece. Ditto, 20x12, entered at .77, advanced to .83 florins per piece.

17,208.—Tamb'd cotton covers, from Fritz Schelling, St. Gall, Dec. 15, 1897. Cambric antis, 32x32 inches. No. 7,828, entered at 7.80, advanced to 9f. per dozen. No. 7,637, entered at 20, advanced to 22f. per dozen. No. 7,812, entered at 10, advanced to 14f. per dozen. No 7,836, entered at 6.25, advanced to 7.25f. per dozen. No. 7,836, entered at 6.50, advanced to 8f. per dozen. Cambric antis, 20x54 inches. No. 7,813, entered at 14, advanced to 17f. per dozen. No. 7,837, entered at 7, advanced to 7.50f. per dozen. No. 7,817, entered at 14.50, advanced to 19f. per dozen. Similar goods, similar advances.

4,390 O. P. N. O.—Millstones, from Davies & Snead, Liverpool, Dec. 16, 1897. British millstones, rough, for rice-shelling purposes, 5 feet in diameter, entered at £15 per pair. No advance.

Balances at the Clearing House.

The United States Sub-Treasury had a credit balance of $1,889,000 at the Clearing House yesterday. This was due to the clearing of drafts on account of ten per cent. installment of the purchase money for the Union Pacific main line on the special depositary banks. Other credit balances were: National Park Bank, $1,332,000, and American Exchange National Bank, $1,343,000. The exchanges yesterday at the Clearing House were $194,578,584, and the balances $8,262,062.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Mount Sinai Hospital Buys a Fifth Avenue Site—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, to the Committee on Site of the Mount Sinai Hospital, a plot of about twenty-five lots, comprising the block front in Fifth Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, and seventeen adjoining lots on the streets. The brokers report the price at about $350,000. Ten different sellers are represented in the transaction, including John E. Parsons, owner of the One Hundredth Street corner; J. Watts de Peyster, owner of the One Hundred and First Street corner; J. Schlosser, and W. H. Gebhard. Nothing has been decided definitely as yet in regard to the erection of the buildings upon the hospital's new site, but it was said yesterday that work would probably be begun within a few months.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold, for Sonn Brothers, to Mary A. Brown, the plot on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 277 feet west of Central Park West, 90.11 by 100.8. Two six-story apartment houses will be erected on the plot.

Leo Schlesinger, the owner of 678 Broadway, reports that, while negotiations are pending, the property has not yet been sold.

Sylvester L. Richtmeyer has sold, for Walter Reid, to George S. Hamlin, for $38,000, the five-story flat 126 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 30 by 100; also, to Alice P. Lehman, for $38,000, the similar property, 128 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Fay & Stacom have sold the six-story tenements 57 Cannon Street, 25 by 100, and 111 Monroe Street, 26 by 100. These houses were erected by the sellers within the last year.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has purchased from Emily C. Ditchett the plot southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 150 by 100.

Barnett & Hoexter have sold for Leo Hutter, to the Bradley & Currier Company, the old building, 3,470 Third Avenue, 27.3 by 100.

Ronald H. Macdonald has sold to Patrick Lanihan the five-story tenement 514 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Devlin estate the four-story brick dwelling 80 Catharine Street, 25 by 100, and from the Smith estate the four-story brick dwelling 11 Pike Street, 25 by 85.

Edward Polak reports the following sales: For Nathan B. Levin, to Joseph Loesch, for $6,600, the two-family dwelling on the east side of Anthony Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for Beakes Brothers, to W. W. Stutchbury, for $5,500, the dwelling 325 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; also, for Marshall & Flagg, to Katie Koch, for $6,500, the two-family house on the east side of Anthony Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for Nathan B. Levin, to Julia Wollner, for $6,000, the dwelling on the west side of Ryer Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for William Eckenfelder, to Samuel Brown, for $2,350, the corner of Fifth Avenue and First Street, William's Bridge; also, for Malinda G. Mace, to Joseph Rebholz, for $600, Lot 1,012 on Arthur Street, near Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge; also, for William Guggolz, to John F. Knoll, for $4,000, the two-family house on the east side of Lafontaine Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for Louis Schneider to Fredericka Trefzger, for $7,000, the three-family house 1,058 Jackson Avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to A. J. G. Rieman, for $23,500, the five-story store-front flat, 168 West Sixty-fifth Street, 24 by 100.5.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John F. Steeves, for $4,410, the plot, Butler Place, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of Greene Avenue, 75 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executors' sale, to C. Reid, for $18,875, the two three-story brick dwellings 507 and 509 West Twenty-third Street, 20 by 75; also, at public auction, to A. V. Amy, for $19,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 696 West End Avenue, 22 by 55; also, at public auction, to W. S. Allen, for $20,500, the similar dwelling 698 West End Avenue, 18.5 by 55.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George W. Crossman, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 128 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 18 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to Mary Farrell, for $13,600, the three-story stone-front dwelling 121 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Railroad Coöperative Building, Loan, and Savings Association, for $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Creston Avenue, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's and trustee's sale, 52 and 54 Park Street, west side, 85 feet south of Mission Place, 25 by 24.9 by 100 by 45.6 by 80.8 by 49 by 6.7 by 15, five-story iron and brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 168 and 170 Eighth Avenue, east side, 70.3 feet south of Nineteenth Street, 26.10 and 20, respectively, by 110, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on No. 168, $51,926; on No. 170, $40,576.

By John N. Golding, public auction sale, southeast corner of Monroe and Jefferson Streets, 114.6½ by 103.2, six-story brick building on the corner, two-story buildings and stables adjoining on Jefferson Street.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale Clarence W. Francis, referee, 23 Market Street, southwest corner of Henry Street, 25 by 113.2, six-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $50,540.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 157 Waverley Place, northeast side, 40 feet southeast of Christopher Street, 20 by 60, three-story brick dwelling; interior lot adjoining the foregoing at its southeast corner, 20 by 13, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $9,664.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 412 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.7; William Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $18,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 97.2; Joseph and Robert Gordon of 230 East Forty-second Street, owners; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 303 and 305 Monroe Street, for a five-story brick stable, 50 by 90; Koster & Herling of 575 Grand Street, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 520 and 522 East Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 90.9; Jacob Levy of 122 Canal Street, owner; Horenburger & Stroub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 53 and 55 Stanton Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 44.5 by 64; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 177½ Floyd Street, Brooklyn, owners; Horenburger & Stroub, architects; cost, $25,000.

Hall Place, east side, 163.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41; Patrick J. Reville of 999 Forest Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,500.

Lowmede Street, west side, 600 feet south of Olin Avenue, for a one and two story frame shed, 125 by 17 by 24; Henry and Nathan Vought, owners; John Reay, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

No. 734 to 744 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story-and-basement frame dwelling; Henry N. Boettger of 738 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; J. Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,400.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story brick factory; S. J. H. Howes, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,000.

Lafayette Street, south side, 90 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Catherine F. Carroll of 1,411 Franklin Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 120 Nassau Street, to a five-story brick store and office building; George Ehret, owner; Julius Kastner, architect; cost, $800.

No. 47 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Louis Rothstein of 46 East Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 58 Stone Street and 93 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick storage house; Matilda W. White of 32 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; P. F. Higgs of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 39 and 41 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Hilton estate of 280 Broadway, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman Street, to a six-story-and-basement brick foundry; A. K. Hicks and others of 62 East Forty-ninth Street, owners; cost, $1,000.

No. 19 Grand Street, to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; Henry Winans of 69 Convent Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

BOULEVARD and West End Av, 102d and 103d Sts, block; 102d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x½ block; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x½ block, agreement; David E. Oppenheimer and another, with A. W. Hearn........	1
BOWERY, 272, w s; Elizabeth St, 258; Bowery, 257, one-third part; Emma L. Jacquelin to Emma B. Redfield........	2,700
BRIGGS AV, s e s, 503.8 ft n of Travers St, 25x126.8x45.6x125; Marcus Loewenthal to Rose Loewenthal........	1
CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 49.9x31.10x49.11x31.10; Meyer L. Sire to John G. Norris........	1
CONCORD AV, w s, part of Lot 185, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; Richard Webber to Thomas Moloney........	1
GRAND ST, 552, 25x100; Samuel J. Ruth to Nathan Rubinstein........	1
FINDLAY ST, n s, Lot 43, map of Melrose, 50x100; Helena Freudenmacher to Rudolph Newschafer........	1
FORSYTH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Jonas Well and another to Aaron Sarnoff........	30,000
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 54th St, 20.5x70; Sidney Hoey to John J. Buckley........	1
LOT 101, map, partition, of Lott G. Hunt; Johanna Laddey to Frederick Kreienberg........	250
LOTS 413, 414, 418 to 423, Map of Arden property; George P. Shirmer to Robert J. Howe........	1
LOTS 386 to 390, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to George G. Allinger..	3,000
MARIAN ST, w s, Lots 214 to 216, Map of the Pennfield property, South Mount Vernon; Thomas D. Penfield, to Richard M. J. Armstrong........	2,500
MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; Marx and Moses Ottinger and wives to Elizabeth Moore	100
PYNE ST, e s, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 56.3x107; John F. Steeves to Joseph D. Jennings........	1
WALTON AV, e s, new line, 127 ft s of approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse on s s of 165th St, new line; Hannah C. Doran to Mary E. G. Vriens........	Gift
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 45 ft n of 5th St, 20x137x irregular; Phebe A. Parshall, individually and as executrix, to Frederick B. Wightman........	1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 171st St; 12.6x95 to Mill Brook; Ernest Wenigmann to Theodore Roehrs........	1
1ST AV, w s, 24.7 ft s of 31st St, 24.7x75; Alexander T. Mason, referee, to Charles Birngruber........	13,600
2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St; 25x105; Ida E. Reed to Mary Smith........	1
3D AV, e s, 28 ft s of 144th St, 28x85.2x25x72.7; Katharina Faulhaber and another to Ahrend H. Sprung........	15,000
8TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 128th St, 25x100; Matthew T. Murray to John Morgan........	1
5TH ST, s s, Lot 90, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 4th St; Elsie J. Allison to Catharine E. Allison........	1
7TH ST, s s, Lot 151, map of Unionport, 100x108; 7th St, n w corner of Avenue A, 205x108; 14th St, s s, Lot 348, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 13th St; Charlotte D. Allison to Mary M. Bickford........	1
12TH ST, s s, 25.5 ft w of Avenue B, 47.6x108; 11th St, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, 24th Ward; James A. Jarvis and wife to Henry A. Jarvis, ½ part...	1
12TH ST, s s, 302.6 ft w of Avenue B, 47.6x108; 11th St, n s, 355 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, 24th Ward; Henry I. Jarvis to James A. Jarvis, ½ part........	1
12TH ST, 66 West, 19.4x103.3; Lydia S. Bell to George F. Stitt........	15,750
12TH ST, 66 West, 19.4x103.3; Charles S. Bell and another, executors and trustees, to George F. Stitt........	15,750
17TH ST, 15 East, 25x72.8; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf and wives, to George W. Levy........	100
17TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf and wives to George W. Levy........	100
43D ST, n s, 362.6 ft e of 10th Av, 18.6x100.5; Frank Fisher and others to James McGee........	12,500
52D ST, n s, 361.9 ft e of 8th Av, 19x100.5; James King to Letitia King........	1
52D ST, n s, 361.9 ft e of 8th Av, 19x100.5; David H. King to James King........	1
106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Emanuel Heilner to Arabella L. Wyant........	1
132D ST, 36 West, 15x99.11; George H. Cowie, referee, to Peter Moller, Jr., as trustee........	8,000
148TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.1; William T. Weir to Margaret Weir........	Gift.
149TH ST, s e corner of Convent Av, 100x99.11; 47th St, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; also property in Brooklyn and New Jersey; Ellen Austin and others, heirs to Michael H. Hyland, to each....	1,000

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to John Gleason and another; 11 James Slip, 5 years........	$1,000
ADAMS, Helen T., to Jake Chaimowitz; 228 to 236 West 144th St, 5 years.....$900,	950
ABRAHAMS, Nathan, to Jake Chaimowitz; 506 10th Av, 5 years.......$1,700,	1,800
BECK, Frederick, to Herman Kuhlmann; 7th Av, s e corner of 120th St, 3 years.......$1,400,	1,450
BREDER, Robert B., as executor and trustee, to Pauline Schor; Chrystie St, 181, 3 1-6 years........	2,100
COHEN, Jacob, to Joseph Wolf; 128 Broome St, 3 years........	1,020
HITCHCOCK, Robert, and another to Michael Auerhahn; 2½ Lewis St, 3 years.	132
JOHNSTON, Benjamin B., to John F. Dour; Canal St, 369, 5 years........	1,200
LEWINSON, Albert, to Abraham Schelinsky; 2d Av, n w corner of 102d St, 3 years........	2,000
SEARLE, J., and another to Aaron Hanover; 12 Centre St, 5 years........	6,000
SHEFFIELD, Amelia D., to Arnold Wingierz; 11 East 42d St, 5 years........	1,800
WALL, John T., to Gregor Moser; 1,881 1st Av, 5 years........	900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Richard M. J., to Thomas D. Penfield; Lots 214 to 216, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, ½ year........	$420
ARMSTRONG, Richard M. J., to Warren B. Sammis; Lots 214 to 216, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 1 year........	1,500
ALLINGER, George G., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors; Lots 386 to 390, Map of Laconia Park, 3 years........	1,800
AUSTIN, William P., and another, to Henry Austin; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 months........	7,500
BLAKE, Sophia E. and Fred M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 141 and 143 Sullivan St, 1 year....	35,000
CRON, Simon, to the German-American Real Estate and Guarantee Company; 535 East 17th St, 3 years........	7,000
FARLEY, John T., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n e corner of West End Av and 69th St, 200.10 ft to 70th St x100, 1 year........	84,000
FORSTER, Celine, to Charles T. E. Forster, executor, &c.; s s of 22d St, 72.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years........	5,000
GASPARD, Maggy, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 26th St, 300.7 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years........	2,000
GEOGHEGAN, John, to Adamant Manufacturing Company of America; n s of 144th St, 575 ft e of Willis Av, demand.	265
GLEESON, John, and Peter Byrne, to the Excelsior Brewing Company; 11 James Slip, leasehold, demand........	1,233
CRAWFORD, Frances, to North River Savings Bank; Columbus Av, n w corner of 66th St, 5 years........	80,000
HANOVER, Aaron, and George Grau to George Ehret; 12 Centre St, saloon lease	10,000
HARLEM, Emilie, to Fannie Falk; 11 Jones St, 3 years........	24,000
HITCHCOCK, Clara F., to Charles F. Dean, executor, trustee; 73 to 77 Mercer St, 5 years........	126,700
HYDE, Courtney, to Russell D. Hyde and others; 137 West 41st St, 1 year....	5,000
KREVENBERG, Frederick, to Johanna Laddey; Lot 101, map partition, Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest, 3 years........	100
LARKIN, Catherine, to Consumers' Brewing Company; n w s of Johnson Av, Lot 128, Map of East Tremont, 1 year........	1,250
LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; s s of 17th St, 225 ft w of Union Place, 1 year, 2 mortgages..	62,000
LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 15 East 17th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages........	42,500
LOEWENTHAL, Rose, to Laura D. Beach; s e s of Briggs Av, 503.7 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year........	750
MARTIN, Robert H., to James Miley; w s of 9th Av, 47.6 ft s of 37th St, 2 years..	6,000
McCORMACK, Michael, to Bradley & Currier Company; e s of Morningside Av, 35 ft n of 121st St, 1 year........	3,000
MOLONEY, Thomas, to Jules Mayer; Lot 135, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 3 years........	3,000
MAYER, Adelheid, to Rudolph J. Muller; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 2 months........	200
MOORE, Elizabeth and Charles E., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; n e corner of Morningside Av East and 116th St, 10 months, 2 mortgages........	160,000
REDFIELD, Emma B., to Harry P. Bartlett; 272 Bowery; Elizabeth St, 258, and 257 Bowery, one-third part, 3 years........	2,700
REED, Ida E., to Adam Happel; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 1 year........	1,000
REED, Ida E., to Joseph Wood; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 1 year........	1,750
ROEHRS, Theodore, to Charles T. Dotter; 1,474 Webster Av, 3 years........	8,000
ROGERS, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 12th St, 5 years........	20,000
ROEHRS, Theodore, to Selma Laufer; e s of Webster Av, 43.9 ft s of 171st St, 3 years........	8,000
RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, to Samuel J. Ruth; 552 Grand St, 1 year........	2,600
SCHAUFELBERGER, Robert H. and Elizabeth, to Pauline W. Mulhall; e s of Tinton Av, 33.4 ft s of Cedar Place, 5 years........	500
SCHULTZ, Katharina, to Annie Fennell as executrix, &c.; w s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 59th St, 3 years........	15,000
SERRA, Vincenzo, to Augusta A. Roby; s s of 144th St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, demand........	4,500
SMITH, Adalyn M., and E. Osborne to Mary F. C. Smith; n s of 161st St, Lot 22, damage map of 23d Ward, 1 year..	2,165
SPRUNG, Ahrend H., and another to Katharina Faulhaber and another; e s of 3d Av, 28 ft s of 144th St, 1 and 5 years, 2 mortgages........	13,500
STANTON, Edwin B., to Edmund Coffin; s s of 20th St, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year.	120,000
STITT, George F., to John L. Cadwalader and another, trustee; s s of 12th St, 246.2 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years........	12,000
UTHOFF, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 747 Columbus Av, 3 years........	18,000
WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Peyton S. Coles; e s of Webster Av, 62.6 ft s of 171st St, 3 years........	7,000
WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Julia I. Coles; e s of Webster Av, 62.6 ft s of 171st St, 3 years........	1,000
WIGHTMAN, Frederick B., to Lucy R. Comfort; e s of Washington Av, 45 ft n e of 5th St, 3 years........	1,500
WILHELM, Christian, to Mary E. Richards; n s of 156th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years........	4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Henry, to Richard E. Carpenter.	Nom.
BANNAN, Annie E., to Annie L. Doherty.	Nom.
BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, to Fernando Baltes.	Nom.
COOPER, Mary A., to Fannie K. Koss..	$14,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to J. F. Steeves........	1,250
DALE, Ellen, as guardian, to Kate F. Dale, one-eighth part........	750
DALE, Ellen, as guardian, to Lillian Dale, one-eighth part........	750
DWORSKY, Abraham J., to John Stemme.	8,000
GIBBONS, Joseph A., to James V. Lawrence........	Nom.
HALL, Mary L., as guardian, to Edith L. Hall........	Nom.
SCHNOERING, John, to Annie E. Bannan, (two assignments)........	Nom.
STETTHEIMER, George, and others, executors, to Amanda Rothschild and others, trustees........	15,000
THOMPSON, Morris S., and another, trustees, to Mary A. Cooper........	8,000
THOMPSON, Morris S., and another, trustee, to Matilda F. Rhinelander........	9,000
THE EXCELSIOR BREWING COMPANY to S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company.	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mattie D. Ten Broecke........	2,400
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Clara L. Drake-Smith and another........	20,000
VON STADE, Frederick H., administrator, to Frederick H. Von Stade, (two assignments)........	Nom.
WINSLOW, Edward, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company........	40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, w s, 120 ft s of 161st St, 75x50; Antoni Winnicki and others against Louis Lambrech, owner; Emil Mueller, contractor, (three liens)........	22
FOREST AV, w s, 239 ft s of 166th St, 40x87; William Bachmann against Pauline M. and Fred Bailey, owners and contractors........	350
JACKSON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 166th St, 150x90; Calliste Lamieux against John Cornish, owner; Edward Wellgelson, contractor........	35
MADISON AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25x100; Harry Finkelstein against Peter A. H. Jackson, owner; Morris Finkelstein, contractor........	25
OPDYKE AV, or 236th St, n s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Janes & Kirtland against Mary A. O'Toole, owner; Frances H. O'Toole, contractor........	96
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 116x100; Washington Av, s e corner of 182d St, 87.6x100; Washington Av, e s, plot 50x100, between above parcels and forming 182d St, when opened; William T. Hookey against Frank X. Ruckle, owner and contractor........	751
5TH ST, n s, 103 ft e of Green Av, or Lane, 425x100; Dearing & Co. against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors........	147
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; David W. King against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor........	150

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Morton Brothers, on Joseph Cirreto, to John Furlong........	$322
84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Morton Brothers, on Joseph Cirreto, to G. P. Sherwood & Co........	698

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9x98.6x25.6x98.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Pepi Wertheim, (ten payments)........	$15,000
20TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, —x—; Edmund Coffin, with Edwin B. Stanton, (ten payments)........	120,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 644; Jerome Bernheimer, trustee, and others against Mamie Mann and others, (action to determine shares, &c.;) attorney, F. C. Reed.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7x95; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Joseph E. Weed and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

MT. MORRIS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x78; Frank T. Wall and another, executors, &c., against William Cauldwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Truslow.

WEST ST, s e corner of Jay St, 29.2x77.8 to Caroline St x29.2x78; George F. Johnson against James P. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holden & Allen.

5TH ST, (proposed,) n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 394.11x103.6x404.7x103; James V. Lawrence against Earl S. Benham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Levy.

15TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; 15th St, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, against Ernest Bonavia and others, (two actions for foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

19TH ST, 276 and 274 West; 9th Av, 58; 8th Av, 428; 7th Av, 592; Henrietta L. Douglas against Laurence Hutton and others, (partition;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Hall.

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Pincus Ronginsky against David Cohen, (action to dissolve partnership, &c.;) attorney, B. R. Duncan.

123D ST, s s, 365 ft e of 4th Av, as widened, 16.8x100.11; Charles L. Jones, administrator, &c., against Henry R. Drowne and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Ferdinand Forsch against William Jeffery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calender for Thursday, Feb. 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

87—Hanley vs. tugs M. E. Laughlin and H. L. Wait.
34—Menantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
85—Hudson vs. Hartford & N. Y. Transp. Co.
97—Benson vs. Canal-boat 3385.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Ninevah.
75—Ins. Co. of North America vs. ship Whitteburn.
30—Coe vs. tug R. J. Moran.
95—McLain vs. Central R. R. of N. J.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

49—Hornberger vs. Miller.
50—Levy vs. Schreyer.
31½—Welde vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
13—People ex rel. McCabe vs. Constable.
52—Deery vs. Williams.
54—National Gum & Mica Co. vs. Braendly.
56—Sheridan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
57—Wynne vs. Haight.
58—Sullivan vs. Dunn.
59—Young vs. Leach.
60—Leach vs. Smith.
55—Marshall vs. de Cordova.
61—In re Hoyt.
62—Feldstein vs. Richardson.
63—Hascall vs. King.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Corell.
2—McKesson vs. Bradhurst.
3—In re Union India Rubber Co.
4—Finch vs. Thompson.
5—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
6—Byrd vs. Smyth.
7—Harrison vs. Boye.
8—Sorgano vs. Coudert.
9—In re Miller.
10—Costabile vs. D'Alessio.
11—In re Wessman.
12—In re Cuthbert.
13—Budell vs. Tupler.
14—In re Rice-Blake Lumber Co.
15—Stetson vs. Stetson.
16—Everard vs. Casey.
17—Kneeland vs. Patch.
18—People ex rel. Luersen vs. O'Brien.
19—Benedict vs. Arnoux.
20—Rosenblum vs. Gorman.
21—Byers vs. Price.
22—Carswell vs. Burrill.
23—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
24—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
25—Mullery vs. Lippman.
26—Januzzi vs. Met. St. Railway.
27—Schoenherr vs. Hyde.
28—In re Archer vs. Pancoast Co.
29—Williams vs. Buckmann.
30—Ranke vs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
31—Breen vs. Hallahan.
32—In re Carrington.
33—De Soissons vs. Goodwin.
34—Bauer vs. Bauer.
35—People, &c., vs. Hartwell.
36—Cole vs. Bristol.
37—In re Coronado Rubber Co.
38—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Bernheim.
39—Same vs. Setzam.
40—Same vs. Johnson.
41—Costello vs. Costello.
42—Rollman vs. Scott.
43—Herter vs. Receivers, &c., Murray Hill Bank.
44—Commercial Nat. Bank vs. Hand.
45—Martell vs. Marks.
46—Momie vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
47—Lloyd vs. Bunsher.
48—Roberts vs. Chambers-McKee Co.
49—Gates vs. Seidler.
50—Tyler vs. Davies.
51—Geidel vs. Supreme Lodge Order of Mutual Protection.
52—Jones vs. Howard.
53—MacDonald vs. Howard.
54—Morton vs. Browne.
55—In re Dugro.
56—Steers vs. Hoffmire.
57—In re Thomson.
58—Levy vs. Ehrlich.
59—Hy Elias Brew. Co. vs. Cumerford.
60—Levy vs. Bausher.
61—Mayer vs. Kampman.
62—Boyce vs. Bonfils.
63—Redobock vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
64—Apratt vs. Syms.
65—Bissell vs. Bissell.
66—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
67—Brennan vs. Varian.
68—Dominguez vs. Meyer.
69—Marchi vs. Marchi.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.
1—N. Y. Press Club vs. Lloyd.
2—Jones vs. Manke.
3—Afield vs. Sweeney.
4—Kent vs. Kent.
5—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
6—Darragh vs. Ryan.
Demurrer.
660—Spitzer vs. Spitzer.
Preferred Causes.
6320—Mead vs. Fisher.
6338—McDonald vs. Montieth.
6241—Halloran vs. Mayor, &c.
6237—Same vs. same.
6278—Hill vs. Wine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be held in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.
6061—Marzbach vs. Stewart.
6022—Heck vs. Johnson.
6032—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester Ry. Co.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. same.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. same.
6091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
6096—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
6102—Olison vs. Mullen.
6105—Rosenberg vs. Siegel.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6182.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.; Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter Barcia.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
14891—Burrows vs. Sands.
13612—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
13891—Hartman vs. Hartman.
12188—Salazar vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
14050—Dept. of Buildings vs. Yetter.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14376—Holton vs. Union Railway Co.
14596—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14550—Petrie vs. same.
14307—Sauer vs. the Mayor, &c.
15173—Manley vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Company.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
13155—Carpenter vs. Simms.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Association.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
15200—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
15360—Neuman vs. Sands.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levine.
15301—Woodbury vs. Newman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7730—Deans vs. Hilton.
5820—Jackson vs. Koehler.
4256—Murphy vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5031—Wein vs. Third Ave. Ry. Co.
7425—Buck vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
8281—Volkening vs. Kilpatrick.
8139—Chanet vs. Lynch.
8466—Dickinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
8467—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7701—Barnett vs. Rosenberg.
7250—Blau vs. Fish.
7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
7534—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7828—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. American Surety Co.
8828—Bradley vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8876—Graham vs. Meehan.
8901—Noonan vs. Ireland.
8836—Crotty vs. Prum.
8637—Stegmayer vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9018.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

1546—Martin vs. Home Bank.
5864—Chrystie vs. Seaman.
8085—Bratton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8171—Miggins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
8172—Morris vs. Alvarey.
7058—Mangene vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7326—Conner vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
8265—Sather Banking Co. vs. Hartweg.
8362—Same vs. same.
615—McCarthy vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
8262—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6500—Straughn vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
8912—Silver vs. Western Association Co.
7610—Conyngham vs. McGrath.
7895—Ruppert vs. Recht.
8625—Mason vs. Morgan.
8907—Schiel vs. Burden.
8949—Rau vs. Bennett.
8991—Blodgett vs. Cothann.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Patrick Hession,
Louisa Fenton,
Charles H. Contoit,
George D. Hilyard,
Edward Gibb,
Mary R. How,
Fannie E. Hayes.
At 11 A. M.
Joseph Gillespie.
At 2 P. M.
Ann Mullin,
Sophie Schmidt,
Angie C. Cozzens.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1300—Joseph Richardson.
1301—Joseph Richardson.
1362—Rosa Raab.
1334—Anna Maria Dilg.
1343—Frances Lyons.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—James Stack.
2—Austin Phillips, Theodore Mortenson.
3—Edward Wright.
4—Sadie Evans.
5—Charles Miller.
6—Charles Walker.
7—Isaac Bernstein.
8—Dora Feiblowich.
9—Joseph Magnus.
10—Anna Ulmann.
11—Gustav Herzog.
12—Thomas Quinlan.
13—Christlieb Enge.
14—John J. Hughes.
15—Henry Englehardt.
16—John J. Pigott.
17—Giuseppe Frascino.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas Quinn.
2—Patrick A. Carey.
3—John Young.
4—Frank E. Childs, George W. Childs.
5—Schimel Sherwitz.
6—James Donohue.
7—Giuseppe Piano.
8—David Casey.
9—John Reilly.
10—Michael Walsh.
11—Edward E. Shirmer.
12—Benjamin Chapman.
13—Patrick Hughes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Blake for the People.

1—Bertha Sewell.
2—Henry Meyers, George O'Brien.
3—Conrad Hargat.
4—Timothy Raftery.
5—John Day.
6—Michael Balto, Andrew Ricker.
7—John Corcoran, George Nagle.
8—Frederick Carlson.
9—Robert Sythes.
10—Joseph Labriola.
11—Samuel Davis.
12—Henry J. Withus.
13—Mabel Price.
14—Henry Schmidt, August Stein.
15—William H. Willis.
16—Sarah Wiesel.
17—Lottie Weisberg.
18—William Waters.
19—Charles Wiesen.
20—John Winters.
21—Harris Feinberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Joseph McCort.
2—Edward Carson, John Davison.
3—Charles Lockwood.
4—John J. Cryan.
5—Casino Bianco.
6—Robert Bain.
7—Luigi Sartori.
8—Louis Cresco, Pasquale Cresco.
9—George F. Hendrickson.
10—Jacob A. Sherman.
11—William F. Meehan.
12—Frank Fish.
13—George Cunningham.
14—Charles G. Cronin.
15—Raphael Muslino.
16—William Schaaf.
17—Thomas Ward.
18—Henry S. Gellert.
19—John Steitz.
20—Frank Shanley.
21—John Ginna.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Roebling's Sons vs. Weed—Franklin Bartlett. Robbins vs. Robbins—Chauncey S. Truax. Society for Relief of Poor Widows vs. Schultz—Lawrence Godkin. Matter of Donnelly—Edward Browne. Hirsh vs. Johannesen—John Delahunty. Weygandt vs. Fleming—Samuel B. Paul. Poughkeepsie Savings Bank vs Kahn—George B. Battle. Rauch vs. Oberle—James M. Ward. Franklin Savings Bank vs. Farrell—George F. Warren. Norris vs. Roberts—Fernando Solinger. Matter of Cauldwell, (two cases)—Robert E. L. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Tuck vs. Tuck—James R. Torrence.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Duryea—Stephen H. Keating.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Elias Kempner vs. Walter B. Atterbury—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.

184—Guilio vs. Giollorenz.
74—Engelhard vs. Rabinowitz.
289—Munch Brewery vs. Cowles.
187—Hurrell vs. Hurrell.
191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
239—Schenck vs. Barnes.
296—Schieferdecker vs. Winnitzky.
303—Black vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
314—Ward vs. City of Brooklyn.
316—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
82—Ochs vs. Pohly.
320—Jensen vs. Jensen.
297—Henning vs. Henning.
321—McEnery vs. Monahan.
323—Collins vs. F. Wessel Manufacturing Co.
170—French vs. Walsh.
262—Kissam vs. Nichols.
128—Mori vs. Mori.
212—Winter vs. Dowe.
271—The J. Fallert Bwg. Co. vs. Liebgold.
152—Nicholson vs. Nicholson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Johnson, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2124—Wilmarth vs. B. H. R. R.
2720—Berg vs. Pratt Institute.
1840—Morrisey vs. Blake.
1134—Gleeson vs. South Brooklyn R. R. & Term. Co.
4769—Anderson vs. Page.
2303—Lewis vs. Nassau Railroad.
2516—Sprague vs. Finn.
2240—Mitchell vs. B. H. R. R.
2733—Cannon vs. same.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
2736—Kealy vs. Nassau R. R.
345—Buehl vs. Schwab.
344—Eble vs. Holek.
818—Irwin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2349—Hermance vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4709—Griffin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1856—Gatens vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
1806—Webner vs. City of Brooklyn.
2744—Newton vs. Mayne Silver Co.
813—Conn't Granite Co. vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
1707—Mandel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1428—Behrens vs. Nassau R. R.
973—Tankoos vs. Ledman et al.
2747—Bagully vs. Morning Journal.
2752—Quigley vs. Wendel.
2755—Carlo vs. Nassau R. R.
2756—Carroll vs. Fidelity Loan Association.
2372—Hamil vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4600—Thoms vs. Grady.
992—Ganley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2570—Cohen vs. Horman et al.
2615—Anderson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2481—Pak et al. vs. Bronson.
2482—Chen et al. vs. Bronson.
4992—Pollock vs. Pollock.
4770—Meyer vs. Hart.
2493—People ex rel. Vanderhoef vs. Palmer.
2716—Montenaz vs. Dalzell.
2634—Graham vs. Munro et al.
2396—Stevenson vs. Nassau R. R.
4582—Ehrman vs. Nassau R. R.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau R. R.
2761—Sussman vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
2764—Wechsler vs. Caesar.
2769—Flannery vs. Baker.
4291—Bier vs. Stern et al.
1988—Needham Piano Co. vs. Downes et al.
2617—Indiana Bicycle Co. vs. Bescher, Jr.
2436—Stanton vs. McGrath.
1773—Stevens vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1024—Walsh vs. N. Y. Stamping Co.
419—Kemble vs. St. John's College.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2250—Williams vs. City of Brooklyn.
2302—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
1433—Brown vs. Morrison.
4943—Delabarre vs. Renwick.
2715—Nilsson vs. Harris.
1894—Campbell vs. Municipal Electric Light Co.
2701—Wood vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2136—Moubray vs. Moubray.
1367—Reid et al vs. Martin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2769.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of John Chalmers, Adam Walker, Thomas S. Quinn, Mary Burke, or Campbell, Joseph Hinds, Theodore Mayer, James P. Miller, Gerhard J. Oorig, William Meeth, Eckford Webb, John Coyne, Allen F. Hand, David H. Beck, James Sampler, Rose McGarrigle. The estate of James P. Miller, Henry G. Pearce, Thomas Fagan. The inventory of Herman Kornahrens. The guardianship of Florence K. Brush and others. The will of Hannah B. Rowan. The transfer tax of Daniel O'Brien and Valeria M. Johnson.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—2—Will of Eliza Rogers. 9—Will of Otis Studley. 11—Accounting of Michael Cavanagh. 6—Will of John D. Richardson. 7—Will of Henry Hoffman. 12—Estate of Annie M. Wheeler. 13—Will of Elizabeth Haslack.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar—Held in Room 7, County Court House—Aspinall, J.

434—Cooney vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
155—Rodrigues vs. Tilyou.
441—Leonard vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
202—Gorman, Jr., vs. Gorman et al.
258—Benoit vs. City of Brooklyn.
81—Walsh vs. Maresi.
248—Cavanaugh vs. McKee.
388—Gould vs. Kronthal.
387—Wilke vs. Kronthal.
407—Daisley and Daisley vs. Salomon.
30—Cummins vs. McKennel.
229—Healey vs. Carlson.
459—Hepner vs. Crowell and the Board of Education.
424—Gruenfelder vs. Mencius et al.

It appearing to the court that the number of causes marked ready during the present week will be sufficient for the week commencing Monday, Feb. 21, the call of the calendar for Feb. 18 is hereby adjourned to Feb. 25, 1898, at same time and place.

INSURANCE MEN IN SESSION.

Executive Committee Makes Recommendations for To-day's Meeting.

The February meeting of the Tariff Association will be held at 11 o'clock to-day. The Executive Committee has decided to recommend the removal of such rates as are deemed "competitive." The recommendation is believed to affect in no wise the rates in the congested district or the use of the co-insurance clause elsewhere. Six outside companies, the Eastern, the Lincoln, the Northern of New York, the Washington, the Traders' Fire, and the Assurance Company of America, agreed yesterday to apply for membership in the association on condition that the 15 per cent. commission on rated business be retained, that the commission paid for non-rated business be limited, and that the present elaborate system of specific ratings be maintained.

The effect which this conditional application will have is problematical, but almost any result of the meeting is possible. There is a chance that a vote will be taken to throw all rates open, leaving the skeleton of the association organization intact. The greatest danger is from possible resignations by companies which have grown weary of the constant bad faith of the association. Conservative members yesterday expressed confidence that the association would survive to-day's meeting.

MANHATTAN LIFE SUSTAINED.

Edwin A. Ames, as Assignee, Loses a $10,000 Suit.

The trial of the case of Edwin A. Ames against the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, which has attracted attention in insurance circles, was finished before Justice Beach and a jury yesterday. The result was a judgment in favor of the insurance company. The plaintiff, Ames, sued, as assignee, upon a policy for $10,000 issued by the company upon the life of Henry A. Ostermoor, late of Netherwood, N. J., and endeavored to prove various representations and promises claimed to have been made by the agent of the company as to the incontestibility of the policy.

In Ostermoor's application, dated Nov. 15, 1895, he warranted his good health at that time, and also the fact that he had not consulted any physician since the previous January. He further agreed that the policy should take effect only in case of his good health at the time of its delivery, Dec. 4, 1895. The evidence showed that Mr. Ostermoor, who died Dec. 9, 1895, twenty-four days after the date of application, had consulted physicians since January, 1895, which fact he suppressed, and was under treatment before and at the time of his application, suffering with serious and fatal diseases. He received the policy while on his deathbed.

In this case the court has again sustained the validity of the warrantee as to facts contained in applications for insurance, and held them to be a part of the contract when so specified.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Samuel D. Capen & Co. of St. Louis have been appointed city managers of the Manchester, to succeed Solomon E. Waggoner.

At the annual election held yesterday, the Directors of the Third Class of the Commonwealth Insurance Company were re-elected.

The license of the Schuylkill Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has been revoked by Insurance Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois.

At an election held yesterday the Trustees of the First Class of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company were re-elected. The action was formal, and taken to preserve the organization, the company having gone into liquidation in 1891.

The new Board of Fire Underwriters held its monthly meeting yesterday. The board voted the semi-annual assessment of 2 per cent. to defray the expenses of the fire patrol, as required by law, and the usual further assessment for the support of the board and the standing committees.

At the hearing on the Bondy taxation bill at Albany on Tuesday, Manager Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe, the President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, appeared against the measure. A letter from President Moore of the Continental, supporting the proposed discrimination against foreign companies, was read by Mr. Bondy. The bill is practically dead.

The New Jersey State Fire Insurance Company, organized with $100,000 capital by Thompson and Bellows, will be ready to begin underwriting within a day or two. The stockholders of the company include many of the underwriters composing the New Jersey State Fire Association, whose outstanding liabilities for fire losses were reinsured by the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company in December, 1897.

The list of insurance on the property at 110 and 112 Nassau Street, which was published Tuesday, covered the building occupied by Maduro Brothers. The insurance on the stock and fixtures of Maduro Brothers was distributed as follows: On stock—Lancashire, $10,000; Caledonian, $10,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Norwich Union, $5,000; Northern of England, $5,000; London, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Sun, $5,000. On fixtures—Palatine, $8,000; Northern of England, $2,000.

COL. WALL'S BODY REINTERRED.

Was Once Arrested for Treason, but Quickly Released.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The body of James W. Wall, which was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard twenty-six years ago, was removed from its grave Monday and taken to Elizabeth for reinterment. The removal was made at the instance of the widow, who still lives in Elizabeth.

The removal of the body recalls the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Col. Wall and his confinement in Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary of War Seward of the Lincoln Administration. He had served as Mayor of Burlington, Congressman, and United States Senator. Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General, had caused the suppression of certain newspapers, and Col. Wall wrote a strong letter criticising the act.

Charges of treason were soon preferred. Col. Wall was warned of his danger and entreated to flee from this country, but he would not do it. The arrest was made in the Wall mansion in North High Street. He was released, however, after a short period of confinement.

He Never Saw a Ferret.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Feb. 16.—The few rabbits that Clinton Kerr of Johnsburg caught last Fall proved very costly for him. He was taken into custody on complaint of Fish Warden Hill, and the latter charged that Kerr and others used a trained ferret with which to hunt rabbits. Judge Mackey found Kerr guilty of violating the game laws and fined him $50 and costs, which will bring the total up to about $100. Kerr has appealed from the verdict, and says that he never saw a ferret, and could not tell one if he saw it.

Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—William H. Heath, manager of the Central Electric Express Company of this city, was found dying yesterday in Forest Park from a bullet wound in the head. It was evidently a case of suicide. The young man was taken to the City Hospital, where he died. He is a relative of Perry S. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General. The cause for the deed was despondency.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red........	$1.06⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed........	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed........	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents........	5.35
Cotton, middling........	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio........	06¼
Sugar, granulated........	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime........	.30
Beef, family........	11.50
Beef, hams........	22.75
Tallow, prime........	.03⅝
Pork, mess........	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb........	.05⅝
Lard, prime........	5.37½
Butter, creamery Western........	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry........	11.75
Lake copper, ingot........	11.27½

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—No. 2 Spring wheat, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, 94c; No. 2 red, $1.03½@$1.04½; No. 2 corn, 29¾@30c; No. 2 yellow, 29¾@30c; No. 2 oats, 27c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@29½c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@38c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.24; Northwest, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.90; mess pork, per bbl., $11@$11.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.12½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.45; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.18½; sugars, unchanged.

COTTON.

The course of the cotton market favored the bear element, although trading was scattered and for the most part conducted on a small scale. Opening steady, with the near months unchanged to 1 point lower and the more remote positions 2@4 points lower, the market ruled irregular, with the tendency steadily downward. The close was steady at a net loss of 4@6 points. Total sales, 117,500 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.93@5.94
March	6.00	6.00	5.94	5.95@5.96
April	6.01	6.01	6.00	5.98@5.99
May	6.06	6.06	6.01	6.02@6.03
June	6.09	6.09	6.05	6.05@6.06
July	6.13	6.13	6.08	6.08@6.09
August	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.12@6.13
September	6.12	6.13	6.10	6.10@6.11
October	6.12	6.13	6.09	6.10@6.11
November	6.10	6.11	6.10	6.10@6.11
December	6.13	6.13	6.12	6.12@6.13

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: Mobile, 5 9-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5⅞@5 15-16c; Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; February, 3 18-64d; February-March, 3 18-64d; March-April, 3 18-64d; April-May, 3 18-64d; May-June, 3 19-64d; June-July, 3 19-64d; July-August, 3 20-64d; August-September, 3 20-64d; September-October, 3 20-64d; October-November, 3 21-64d; November-December, 3 21-64d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	1.06⅝
May	99⅝	99⅞	98⅜	99⅝
July	91 3-16	93⅜	90⅞	93⅛
Corn—				
May	36	36¼	35 13-16	36¼
July	37	37¼	36⅞	37¼
Oats—				
May	31	31¼	31	31¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	99⅝	1.03⅝	99⅝	1.03¼
July	86⅛	89½	86	89½
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	29⅝
May	31	31⅝	30⅞	31 5-16
July	32¼	32⅝	32 1-16	32⅜
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	26⅞
May	27⅛	27⅝	27	27⅝
July	24⅝	25	24¼	24 13-16

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bull element, notably clique interests, at Chicago not only held their own in wheat, but secured a firmer grasp than ever upon the market. Locally, the usual vigorous opposition was made at first to the advancing tendency, heavy sales of May being the feature, but aside from producing a certain drag to the market, accomplished little, and shorts were forced in by a somewhat excited advance near the close. This bulge carried May from 99⅛c to 99⅞c in a few minutes' time, followed by a further advance to 100⅝ on the curb, Chicago May meantime being quoted up to 104½. Speculation in May showed a tendency to diminish, owing to its manipulated position, but there was a corresponding increase in July trading which advanced that option 2⅜c over last night, against an advance of 1c in May. Near months were also strong, closing 1⅝@2c net higher. Little heed was paid by traders to any news during the day other than from Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—No. 1 Northern, $1.00½; No. 2 Spring, 93@94c; May, $1.01¼.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—February, 97c; May, 97⅝@97½c; July, 95⅝c; No. 1 hard, 97¾c; No. 1 Northern, 97¼c.

DULUTH, Feb. 16.—No. 1 Northern, 98¼c; May, 98c; July, 96c.

Corn.

No. 2, 38⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31½@32c; No. 3, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 33½@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58c; No. 1 Western, 59c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—40@40½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.35; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.85@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.60@$3.70; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.65@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.15, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@82½c; Spring bulk, 75@80c; middling bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 77½c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 38@38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Flour—First patents, $4.80@$4.90; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.75@$3.95; second clears, $2.75@$2.95.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $11@$11.25; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.75@$12.25. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅜c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. Cut-meats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5⅞c; 14 lb, 5⅜c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅞c; Western, 16 lb, 6⅝c. Tallow, 3⅝c; country, 3¾@3⅝c. Lard, $5.37½; city lard, $5.05; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard, stearine, 6c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Close: Pork, February, $11; May, $11; July, $11. Lard—February, $5.12; May, $5.17; July, $5.25; September, $5.32. Ribs—February, $5.25; May, $5.27; July, $5.32@$5.35; September, $5.42.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was in a position to do better, receipts at Rio and Santos showing quite a marked falling off, deliveries from warehouses in this country a tendency to broaden, while advices from European markets reflected a steadier feeling abroad. After opening steady at unchanged prices, the market improved 5 points in light local buying, with the close steady; February 10 points higher; other months unchanged to 5 points net higher. Total sales, 5,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.75@5.85
July	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
August	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
September	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@6.00
October	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.05
November	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
December	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10
January	..	..	..	6.05@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$400. Hamburg—¼ pfennig higher; sales, 18,000 bags. Havre—¼f net higher; total sales, 9,000 bags; February, 37.00; March, 37.00; April, 37.25; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 37.50; August, 37.75; September, 38.00; October, 38.00; November, 38.25; December, 38.75. Rio—No. 7, 8$175.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@16c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 23@26c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 43@44c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas, (scoured basis)—Fine, 12 months, 50@51c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@47c; medium, 12 months, 45c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 48@49c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 41@42c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40@42c; medium Fall, 38@40c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 50@51c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 47@48c; Southern, 12 months, 47@48c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; Fall, free, 38@42c; Fall, defective, 34@36c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 49@50c; Eastern, No. 2, 45@47c; Valley, No. 1, 44@45c; Valley, No. 2, 41@42c; Valley, No 3, 38c. Territory Staple—Fine, 53@55c; fine medium, 52@54c; medium, 48@50c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 50@51c; fine medium, 46@48c; medium, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil barrels, $3.20; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars, 34c; machines, 34¼@34½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.55.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Turpentine, 32¼c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.40; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.95; W G, $2; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 16.—Turpentine, 31½@32c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, $6.50@$6.65. Tin, 13.95@14.05c. Spelter, 4.10@4.20c. Lead, 3.80@3.85c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.67½@$5.30; stags and oxen, $2.80@$4.50; bulls, $3.10@$3.70; dry cows, $2.25@$3.70; city dressed beef, 7@8¼c.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$7.50; city dressed veals, 8@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; lambs, $5.50@$6.30; dressed mutton, 7@8½c; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c.

HOGS—$4.30@$4.55.

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THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates. F. ALSFELT.

INSTRUCTION.

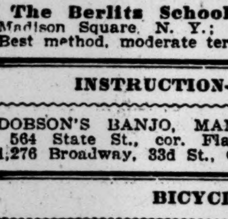
A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BICYCLES.



ELMORE ROLLER SPROCKET. As great an improvement over the ordinary sprocket as the pneumatic tire is over the solid. Price $50. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue.

WILLIS' PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; excellent city reference. 21 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with other work; no washing; best city references. 374 Park Av., near 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; desserts of all kinds; good baker; wages, $25, $30; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Canadians to go together; one as good cook, the other as waitress; city reference. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of baking; best city reference. Larsen, 320 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as excellent cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 5.

COOK.—By a good family cook in a small, private family; has city references; no objection to country. B. W., 124 West 31st St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German nursery governess, teaching German, French, kindergarten; highest references. Governess, Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid, seamstress, dressmaker, packer; good manicure; best city reference. M. B., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID or CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant. Maid, 201 East 14th St.

MAID.—By a maid who is perfectly reliable and trustworthy in every respect; capable of taking entire charge of an old lady; is a good seamstress; refined in appearance; the family with whom she lived ten years will be very glad to recommend her, at 131 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. 1,152 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady can recommend a middle aged nurse for infants; she is educated and a Protestant; very faithful and efficient; takes entire charge of baby and wardrobe; highest city reference; no cards. Call, before 12, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a middle-aged French woman as nurse for young child or children; would be maid to an elderly lady; has no objection to traveling; best city reference. 157 East 36th St.

NURSE.—Competent; care of children; neat sewer; country preferred. Annie Reilly, 231 East 86th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing on dresses and finishing; also buttonholes. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—As first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family. Present employer's, 676 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PRIVATE school teacher of great ability desires additional pupils; thorough French, purest German, and good music, (Berlin Conservatory.) Conscientious, 1,269 Broadway.

MASSAGE.—Lady graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 95th St.

SECOND GIRL.—A lady desires to find position of second girl for a reliable young girl whom she can heartily recommend. Call, 56 West 48th St., Thursday, between 10 and 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By smart English couple; good dressmaker; expert butler; abstainers. Experts, 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentlemen recommends his butler and valet in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure position for his coachman; middle aged; understands his business thoroughly; careful, stylish driver; useful around a place; attentive, respectful, sober, and honest; country preferred. Mr. S. M. Meeker, counselor at law, office 18 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—Man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook and laundress; ten years in last place; country. D., 222 West 25th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Protestant; 35; single; German descent; life experience in the management of gentleman's place, also in handling men to their best advantage; well up in growing of fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetables indoors and out; open for engagement 1st of March; best of recommendations. Box 116, West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Capable of taking full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98 Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; 20 years' references. R., 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Gardener with small family would like care of gentleman's place; understands care of horses, cows, &c.; good references; age, 32. Box T., 1,513 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—First-class; can speak English and French; best of reference. Philip Lafoye, 153 East 27th St.

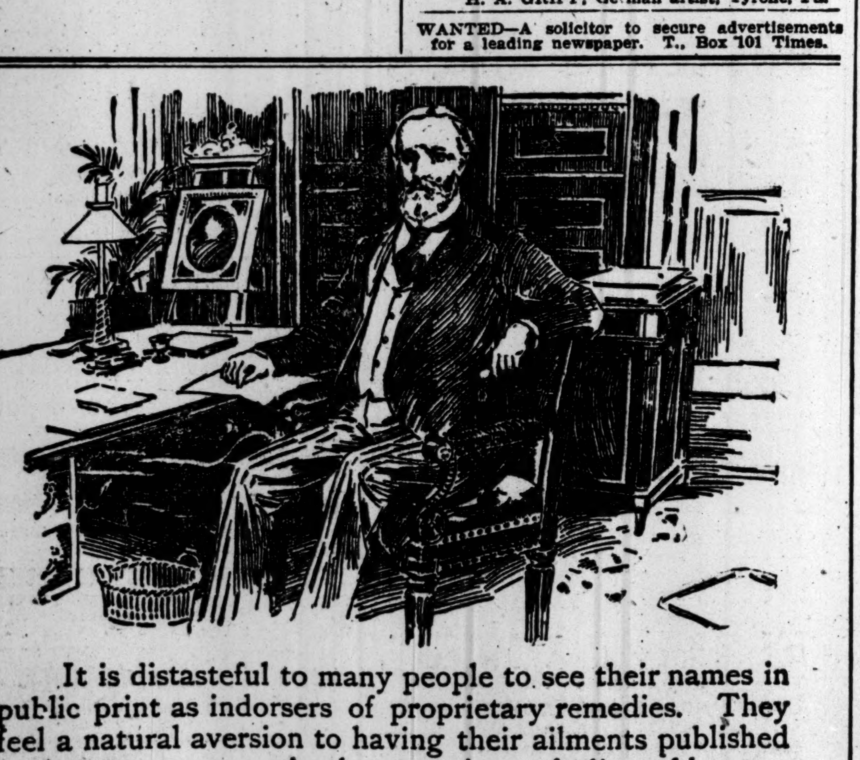
HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEWORK.—Strong girl to assist in general housework; come prepared. 243 West 36th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.



It is distasteful to many people to see their names in public print as indorsers of proprietary remedies. They feel a natural aversion to having their ailments published in the newspapers. At the same time a feeling of humanity prompts them now and then to say something that may lead to such relief of other sufferers as they have themselves experienced. This was the case with one of New York City's merchant princes, a man who stands at the head of his particular line of trade. Not long ago he declared that Ripans Tabules were "simply admirable" for correcting disorders of the digestive organs. He found that they sweeten the stomach, that they gently move the bowels, and that they give quick relief from the distress that accompanies indigestion. This gentleman says that he will never again allow himself to be without a supply of Ripans Tabules.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

EXCURSIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., "SUNSET LIMITED" (ANNEX).

FOR TEXAS—NEW and OLD MEXICO—ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA—AROUND-THE-WORLD

Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.

LEAVE NEW YORK MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

For complete information apply to

Edwin Hawley, A. G. T. M. | L. H. Nutting, E. P. A.

349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place N. Y.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HALF-FARE EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS via NEW YORK CENTRAL

GOING FEBRUARY 21ST; RETURNING FEBRUARY 22D OR 23D.

Tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New York Central ticket offices in New York and Brooklyn, good on regular trains except "Limited."

Full particulars at nearest New York Central ticket office.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **Feb. 18.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

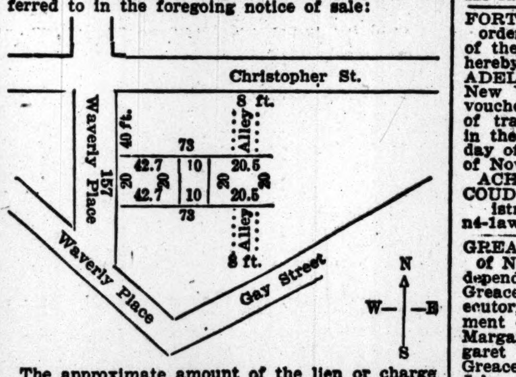
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Thompson and Pryor, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece and parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tebow; thence westerly along said Tebow's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land and eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides to a perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated Novembr 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1560 of Conveyances at Page 355.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

R. P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,325, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ja26-2aw3wW&F&f.17

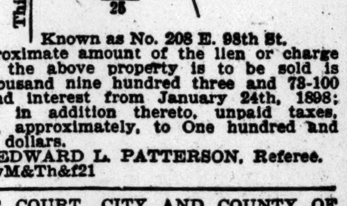
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and sixty feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Known as No. 208 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

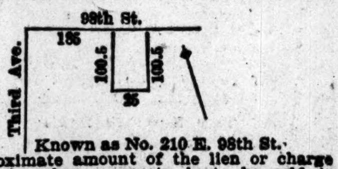
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants.

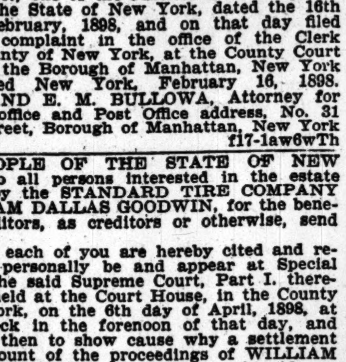
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f17-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, insolvent, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway N. Y. City. f17-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

s23-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.

n4-1aw6mTh

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Isaac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret F. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert A. Greacen, as executor of the last will and testament of said Robert Greacen, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said city and County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEO. W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor, 90 West Broadway, N. Y. ja27-1aw6wTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. j27-1aw6mTh

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-1aw6wTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.

s30-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 28th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration of the estate of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.

JOHN E. MAGOVERN.

GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City. ja24-2aw4wM&Th

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.

s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

FOR A HOLIDAY TRIP.

OLD POINT COMFORT —OR— VIRGINIA BEACH

ARE IDEAL POINTS.

The beautiful new express steamship "PRINCESS ANNE" of the Old Dominion Line leaves New York Saturday, Feb. 19, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point 10:30 next morning. Returning leaves Norfolk Monday, Feb. 21, 6 P. M., arriving at New York 4 P. M. Tuesday.

Tickets, including meals and berth, and accommodations at leading hotels, $17.

Tickets, including meals and berth only, $13.

For reservation of staterooms and further information, apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 26, North River, New York. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V. P. & T. Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM	†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM	†Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
*Saale, Mch 5, 10 AM	†Fulda, Mch 26, 10 A.M.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Line from New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Prussia... Feb. 26, 9 AM	Phoenicia... Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria... Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylv'a. Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria... Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia... Apr. 9, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITSBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK... Feb. 23	ST. LOUIS... March 16
PARIS... March 2	NEW YORK... March 23
ST. PAUL... March 9	ST. PAUL... March 30

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

BERLIN... Feb. 23	FRIESLAND... March 9
NOORDLAND... March 2	KENSINGTON... March 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon	Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon	Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.	Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM	Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria, March 5, Noon	Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line. NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.

For further particulars apply to SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from pier 39, N. R., foot of West Houston St.

MOBILE ... February 19

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu ... Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING ... March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu ... March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ... March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC ... April 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE,

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations. Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Comanche, Fri., Feb. 18	Seminole, Wed., Feb. 23
Algonquin, Mon., Feb. 21	Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 25

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Solid Trains. Finest Steamers. Fast Time. Weekly sailings from Vancouver and Victoria to WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, and DYEA. Money saved by purchasing outfits in Canada. Only Direct route to the Cariboo and Kootenay Gold Fields.

Fast time to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Banff, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.

E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A., 353 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton Street.

La Normandie... Feb. 19	La Gascogne... March 12
La Champagne... Feb. 26	La Normandie... March 19
La Bretagne... March 5	La Champagne, March 26

Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and **3:28** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS WINTER?	WHY NOT TRY	California or Mexico?

THE LUXURIOUS

"Sunset Limited"

Now runs semi-weekly between CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, and SAN FRANCISCO. Via Chicago & Alton R. R.—St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern R. R.—Texas & Pacific R. R., and Southern Pacific R. R.

For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to 349 Broadway, 261 Broadway, or 391 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Louisville, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, except Saturday. For Chicago, daily.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) [illegible] 12:05 night. Sundays, [illegible] 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:20 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:30 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:20 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:00 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively. Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. On and after Jan. 31, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., [illegible]

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, [illegible]

For Reading and Harrisburg [illegible]

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport [illegible]

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, [illegible]

FOR LAKEWOOD.

[illegible]

For Toms River, Barnegat Pier, and Barnegat, [illegible]

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, [illegible]

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

[illegible]

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

[illegible]

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, [illegible] 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St. (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

[illegible]

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

[illegible]

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, [illegible] New York; [illegible] Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leave New Haven 12:15 night.

TROLLEYS ON THE BRIDGE

Cars of Five Brooklyn Lines Cross the Structure to Manhattan Borough.

CONFUSION AT THE LOOPS

Brooklyn Heights Cars Run Without Fenders Throughout Their Trips—Talks with Superintendent Martin and President Rossiter.

Cars of five Brooklyn trolley lines were run across the bridge yesterday, and the practicability of the new system, with its loops at the Park Row end of the great structure, was partially tested. The cars were run on about a half-minute headway. It is expected eventually to run them on a headway of ten seconds. There was considerable confusion at the Manhattan end of the bridge, where the cars turn and cross the entrance to the promenade. Here the crowds of passengers to and from the regular bridge cars and those crossing the bridge on foot came together. The trouble was at its worst when the rush to Brooklyn was going on, from 6 to 7 o'clock. Crowds of people stood on the elevated approach to the bridge cars and watched the scene below, where the trolley cars were.

A person who wanted to cross the tracks and not take a car had a hard time of it. There were four distinct human barricades to pass, formed by the people waiting for the trolley cars. There were not enough cars to accommodate all, and the result was that the crowds pushed and scrambled to get aboard as soon as a car reached the terminus and stopped. Sometimes the promenade would be almost blocked, and the irregular starting and stopping of the cars added to the confusion.

Regular Trains Crowded as Usual.

There seemed to be no diminution in the number who crossed by the regular bridge trains, and passengers were packed closely in them, as usual. Superintendent Martin of the bridge estimated that sixty trolley cars an hour crossed the bridge. They should accommodate nearly 5,000 passengers. The regular cars at the rush times accommodate about 20,000 passengers an hour. Mr. Martin said it seemed that no matter how great the facilities might be the crowd would be just as great. He was satisfied with the trolley service yesterday. There was a force of bridge police under the command of Sergt. Phillips at this end of the structure all day long, and they took care of the people, while a crowd of railroad officials attended to the switching operations.

The cars that were run across were those of the Fulton Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Flushing and Graham Avenue lines of the Brooklyn Heights system, the Fifth Avenue line of the Nassau system, and the De Kalb Avenue line of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company. The Fulton and Myrtle Avenue lines used the loop nearest to Park Row in switching from the north to the south roadway, known as loop No. 1. The next loop, known as No. 2, was used by the Fifth Avenue line. The De Kalb Avenue cars used loop No. 3, and the Flushing and Graham Avenue line used loop No. 4. The latter line is the one which has been in operation hitherto on the bridge. The Brooklyn Heights cars were marked "Direct to New York," but the Nassau cars, apparently to emphasize the unity of the city, were marked "Coney Island to Park Row" and "Fort Hamilton to Park Row."

As President Rossiter Saw It.

Presidents Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights system and Albert Johnson of the Nassau Road watched the switching of the cars for some time, and ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio was also an interested spectator. President Rossiter said that matters were going along to his entire satisfaction, and that, except for the confusion incidental to the beginning of a new system, nothing more could be desired. He said that about 900 trips a day were now being made across the bridge, or nearly 200 on each of the five lines. While a running time of 10 minutes was scheduled, most of the cars made the trip across the bridge in two or three minutes less, and on rare occasions would keep pace with a bridge train all the way across; but generally the presence of wagons on the tracks would cause the trolley cars to fall behind the trains.

A serious problem which the Brooklyn Heights officials have to meet is the question of fenders for their cars. All the cars that crossed the bridge yesterday were not only without fenders, but the cars were run over the different routes in Brooklyn without fenders. President Rossiter said that the fenders were taken off when the cars reached the bridge and were replaced as they went out from the south roadway on the return, but no evidence of either operation was observed at the Brooklyn end of the structure. Cars were constantly passing the City Hall in Brooklyn without fenders, going up and down town. Mr. Rossiter said that efforts were being made to devise a fender that would not interfere with the pillars at the Manhattan terminal as the present fenders do. The Nassau cars are able to use their cars with fenders, there being a clearance of about three inches from the pillars in rounding the curve.

It is expected that the service will be doubled by Saturday next.

A Blockade in the Evening.

Fifteen trolley cars, many of them containing passengers, became stalled on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge shortly before 10 o'clock last night, where they were obliged to remain for fifteen minutes. The block was caused by Car 297 of the Fifth Avenue Line, the trolley pole of which became unmanageable when the car was near the Manhattan tower. Efforts were made to adjust the trolley shoe, but the pole having become bent, they were useless.

Car 278 of the same line pushed the disabled one the rest of the way to Park Row. Brooklyn-bound passengers soon filled both cars, which went over to Brooklyn in the same manner, the first car, however, being without lights. A long line of trolley cars followed.

BELIEVE HE KILLED HIS WIFE.

Police Arrest a War Veteran in Brooklyn on Suspicion.

Mrs. Amelia Parker, wife of James Parker, a war veteran, was found dead yesterday in their rooms, on the third floor of a frame house at 874 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and the circumstances surrounding her death seemed so suspicious to the police that Parker was placed under arrest on suspicion of murder. He is sixty-five years old, and his wife was a few years younger. Parker was formerly an auctioneer, and at one time was a City Weigher. He and his wife moved into two rooms of the Gates Avenue house on Tuesday. On the floor below lives Edward Jefferson, with his wife Lillie, and on the first floor Mrs. Sarah Cook and her family.

It is alleged that an hour before midnight on Tuesday night the Jeffersons heard loud talking in the rooms of Parker. They listened, and concluded that the old couple were quarreling. Presently there was a heavy fall, and the talking ceased. No more attention was paid to the matter until about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Emma Cook, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Cook, entered the rooms. She discovered Mrs. Parker lying dead on the floor and her husband sitting by her side. Parker told her his wife had been subject to heart disease, and that it was the cause of her death.

Detectives Becker and Mitchell were notified, and went to the house and found that the doors of the Parker rooms were locked and chairs placed against them from the inside. The detectives burst in the doors and found Parker sitting on a chair partly dressed. Parker was arrested, and at the station told the same story he had related to Miss Cook. He was remanded by Justice Worth pending investigation. An autopsy will be made to-day.

Auction License Revoked.

President Guggenheimer of the Council yesterday revoked the license of Albert Hartog, the auctioneer of 645 Lexington Avenue, who was accused of illegal practices in conducting autions. His accusers were Nathan Deutsch of 50 Avenue D and Harry Chessler of 531 Third Avenue. The case has been under examination sveral weeks, and several thousand words of testimony were taken.

LEGAL NOTES.

Death from a Blast in a Caisson.—In a suit brought by Lizzie Gallagher, as administratrix, against Arthur McMullin and another, to recover damages for the death of her husband, Michael Gallagher, a judgment directed on the trial in favor of the defendants has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The decedent was engaged as a laborer in the employ of defendants, in a caisson which was being sunk in the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for the purpose of building the foundation for a bridge across the Harlem at Third Avenue. The caisson was an octagonal-shaped box, without any bottom, with a diameter of seventy-eight feet, and with a centre core thirty feet in diameter. As the caisson was sunk, the core became filled with earth. It was airtight, and air was supplied with air pumps. The caisson was lowered by work in the outside octagonal chamber, by men shoveling out dirt and débris on the bottom of the river and hoisting it to the top in buckets, until a considerable space was hollowed out below the caisson, when the compressed air was let out and the caisson sunk to the new level, when the operation was repeated. When an uncovered blast was set off in one of the cylinders, decedent, who was in the adjoining section, was in the act of getting underneath the bulkhead in order to get out of the way of the blast. While in this position he was struck by a missile from the blast and killed. The Court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, which is concurred in by Justices Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, holds that the direction of a verdict for the defendants was correct, for the reason that the injury which decedent received was occasioned by the negligence of his fellow-servants, who set off the blast. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, in which he said: "I think it was upon all the facts a question for the jury whether it would not have been a reasonable precaution for the defendants to cover their blasts. The space was not a large one; there were many men in it, and blasts were frequent. Fragments from them could and did rebound from the walls into all parts of the space, though with spent force. In addition, it was often necessary, in the course of the work, to dig the ground from under the caisson, leaving a space between the bulkhead and the river bottom, through which the missiles might fly. One rebound of such a missile might, it would seem, carry it half way around the caisson. It thus appears that the workmen were more or less exposed to danger at every blast. This danger was certainly enhanced by leaving the blasts uncovered. In view of all these circumstances, and of the simple and inexpensive nature of the precaution, I do not see how it can be said, as a matter of law, that the defendants were not bound to have adopted it. This view is strengthened by the evidence in the record that blasts had been covered in similar work elsewhere, and that sometimes they were covered even in this very caisson."

⁂

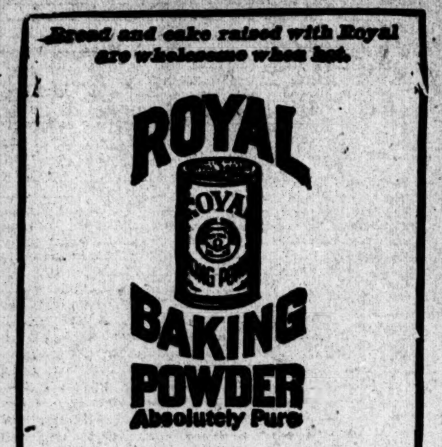
Scandalous Answer in a Libel Suit.—The appeal of The New York Press Company, Limited, from an order striking out portions of its answer to the suit of Charles A. Hess for alleged libel has been unsuccessful. Mr. Hess claimed damages because of the publication of a series of articles concerning him in the Fall of 1896, while he was a Republican candidate for member of Congress. The portion of the answer stricken out as being irrelevant, redundant, and scandalous, were, that prior to the alleged libel, the defendant was informed that plaintiff had offered to bribe a public officer, and had been guilty of embezzlement in taking $30,000 of moneys of an estate. "By way of mitigating damages with respect to general charges," the Court says, "while considerable latitude in pleading must be allowed, it should not go to the extent of permitting an assault upon the plaintiff's character by making other and different charges, on information received from others, which was not verified or inquired into. Matter pleaded by way of mitigation should be such as tends to furnish some excuse for publishing the libel complained of."

⁂

Against the Weight of Evidence.—Martin Fick, nine years and six months old, with his brother, eight years old, were passengers going west on a car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on Thirty-fourth Street, and while alighting at Tenth Avenue from the front platform, Martin was thrown under the car, receiving injuries requiring the amputation of the right leg. A judgment secured against the company in a suit brought by Mary Fick, as guardian, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division as being against the weight of evidence. The testimony given by the boy on the trial was that when they told the driver to stop, the car came to a full stop but, while they were getting off, the car started again, and Martin was thrown off, the wheel passing over his leg. At the time of the accident the driver was arrested, and upon the hearing the boys gave testimony before the Police Magistrate. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said: "The plaintiff's case, therefore, depends entirely upon the testimony of these two boys, both of whom made statements immediately after the accident, which, if not absolutely contradicting their testimony upon the stand, were at least inconsistent with it. The other witnesses to the occurrence, several of whom are apparently disinterested, testified positively that the car did not stop, but that the plaintiff jumped off while the car was in motion, with his back to the horses, holding on the rail upon the body of the car, and that the momentum caused by the motion of the car, he having his back to the horses, caused him to fall. If this is true, it is quite clear that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant that caused the injury. The explicit statement made by the plaintiff and his brother that the driver was asked to stop and did stop, and then started on again, when no such statement was made to the Police Magistrate at the time the driver was before him charged with negligence that resulted in the injury, when such a statement would have been most material in determining whether or not the driver was guilty, is certainly most suspicious."

⁂

Meaning of "Total Destruction" in Fire Clause.—On the 11th of April, 1894, a fire occurred in the building 102, 104, and 106 Wooster Street, which broke out on the north side of the third floor, occupied by Joseph Levi and others, as tenants. The fire burst through the front windows and also went up the stairways to the roof. The wooden partition separating the front part of this loft from the rear part was entirely destroyed, the floor and ceiling were injured, and all the woodwork was charred to some extent. The lease of these tenants from David L. Einstein, the landlord, contained a fire clause providing that if the building should be "partially damaged by fire, the same shall be repaired as speedily as possible by the lessor," and "in case the damage shall be so extensive as to render the building untenantable, the rent shall cease until such time as the building shall be put in complete repair; but in case of the total destruction of the premises by fire or otherwise, the rent shall be paid up to the time of such destruction, and then and thenceforth this lease shall cease and come to an end." The building was immediately repaired, and upon its completion the loft was tendered to the tenant, but the latter refused to return, claiming the premises had been totally destroyed by fire, and that the lease had therefore come to an end. Judgment entered for defendant in a suit brought by Einstein for rent has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that the trial court erred in charging the jury that the defendant was entitled to a verdict in case the loft in question was so damaged by fire that it did not exist as a loft for the purpose for which it was intended by the parties. This, the Presiding Justice said, was equivalent to charging that, if the premises became untenantable, the lease terminated, because, if the loft became untenantable, it did not exist as a loft for the purpose for which it was intended by the parties. It was intended to be occupied as a loft, and if its condition immediately after the fire was such that it could not be occupied by the tenant for the purposes of his business, it did not exist as a loft for the purpose for which it was intended by the parties. "There is a clear distinction," the Presiding Justice said, "in the fire clause between the premises being untenantable and being totally destroyed. In the consideration of this appeal it is not necessary to discuss the question as to whether the term 'premises' meant the loft or the whole building. The only part of the premises let which was totally destroyed was the wooden partition. It is true that the supports were charred and the floors injured to some extent, and that the windows were broken and their surroundings burned, but there was no total destruction whatever of the premises. The walls were standing, there was a covering to the premises leased, in the floor above, which was injured, not by fire, but by attempts to get rid of the water in it, and there was a floor to the premises, only injured in a few small places, difficult to see. If there was a total destruction of the loft which was left, what distinction is to be drawn between premises becoming untenantable by reason of fire and premises being totally destroyed by reason of fire? We think that the court also erred in refusing to charge that there was no total destruction of the premises within the terms of the lease. It has never yet been held that the destruction of a partition or the burning of windows is a total destruction of premises, within the meaning of the ordinary fire clause of a lease such as the one in question, although such damage may render the premises untenantable until properly repaired."


Bread and cake raised with Royal are wholesome when hot.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

Business of Various Kinds Before the Manhattan and Bronx Borough Body.

REPORTS FROM MR. JASPER

Books from Public Libraries—Salaries of Teachers—The Number of Pupils Registered—Appointments Made.

Superintendent Jasper took his seat as a consulting member of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at its second meeting yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Superintendent stating that he had received information that in several of the schools pupils were supplied with books from public circulating libraries through the agency of Principals or class teachers, without any authorization by the board. This action, the Superintendent says, would appear to ignore the safeguards attendant upon the selection of books for the regular school libraries which already exist, and which are enlarging steadily through the expenditures annually of several thousand dollars allowed by the State and a like amount appropriated by the city.

The monthly report of the Superintendent shows that the registered pupils in the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx on Jan. 31 numbered 211,509, and that the average daily attendance for January was 184,844. The increase in the registration over the corresponding period of the previous year was 12,534, and of average attendance 10,414. The whole number of teachers, including Principals, employed Jan. 31 was 4,568, or 254 more than one year before. The number of pupils refused admission through lack of school accommodation was 1,304, and the number of pupils in half-day classes was 14,774.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the awards made by Commissioners to appraise the premises at 57 and 59 Mott Street, proposed to be purchased in order to provide light and air for School No. 23, were so excessive that he was unwilling to move further without instructions from the board. After discussion, the board decided to abandon proceedings to acquire the property. The price fixed by the Commissioners was $29,300.

The report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, relative to the teachers' salary schedule, was again laid over, as was the report of the Committee on Instruction, dismissing the appeal of Ida A. Everitt against the action removing her from her place in School 27.

The Finance Committee asked for instruction as to certifying to the pay rolls of teachers for the month of January. Mr. Anderson moved "that in the judgment of this board the teachers' pay rolls for January, as prepared by the Secretary for presentation to the Controller, be approved for payment, and that the Finance Committee be instructed to certify the same." This motion was carried by a vote of 17 to 3, Messrs. Little, Maclay, and Ketchum in opposition. In the discussion on the motion, Mr. Ketchum displayed a good deal of feeling, and declared that as a member of the Finance Committee he would make it known to the Controller that he signed the pay rolls under protest. The ground of opposition to the pay rolls was that they did injustice to the older teachers and those of higher grades. The answer to this was that any injustice wrought would be temporary and could easily be righted, whereas the present duty, in the unsettled condition of affairs, was to pay the teachers, who needed their money.

Assistant Superintendents Henry W. Jameson and George S. Davis were excused from duty with pay for the week beginning Feb. 21, in order that they may represent the department at the meeting of Superintendents of the National Educational Association at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 22, 23, 24. Their expenses are to be paid by the board.

The following appointments of teachers were made: Substitute teachers of sewing, Susan M. Burchill, Charlotte Kenna, Elghmie B. V. Carpenter, and Ida M. Bloomfield; teachers of instrumental music, Elise M. Underhill, Belle M. Williams, and Cecilia B. David; teacher of Truant School, Julia Byrne. Theodore B. Barringer was transferred as Principal of School No. 1 in place of Henry P. O'Neill, suspended.

PAPER AND PULP MEN MEET.

W. T. Barker Reads a Paper Urging the Need of Currency Reform.

The American Paper and Pulp Association began its annual meeting yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The meeting also marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the association, and will be continued for two days, closing with a banquet in the Astor gallery of the hotel this evening. President Hugh J. Chisholm presided and at the opening read a review of the work of the association for the eleven months ending December, 1897.

William T. Barker, on behalf of the delegation which attended the National Board of Trade meeting held in Washington, Dec. 14 last, made a report in which he spoke strongly for currency reform on a gold basis. In the afternoon papers on subjects pertaining to the paper and pulp trade were read.

FARRINGTON TELLS OF RUIN.

Gardner, Arrested Tuesday at the Hoffman House, Was His Accuser.

The man giving his name as John A. Gardner, who was arrested in the Hoffman House Tuesday night while trying to steal a clock, has turned out to be Joseph A. L. Gardner, who, while auditor of the National Academy of Design, figured as the complainant against Claude S. Farrington, Superintendent and bookkeeper of the academy, who was charged with embezzling several hundred dollars of the academy's funds.

In May, 1897, Farrington found that there was a shortage in his accounts of $625. He could not understand how it happened. A short time later he discovered another shortage. He was arrested on Gardner's complaint, indicted by the Grand Jury, and locked up in the Tombs from June 8 to Sept. 18. Farrington claimed at the time that if any one was responsible for the shortages it was Gardner, and not himself. The prisoner's wife worked hard to secure his release, and finally, by pleading and offering to make good the missing money, she succeeded. The indictment was dismissed on Jan. 4 by Judge McMahon of the General Sessions Court.

Farrington called at the District Attorney's office yesterday to look over the papers in the case against him, which had been dismissed. He told a pathetic story of how he had not been able to get employment since his release, owing to the fact of his imprisonment, and of how his children were insulted by the neighbors and in the school which they attended. "It is this man Gardner," he said, "who is responsible for all my misfortunes. He has ruined my life."

Gardner appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning with George Gordon Battle as his counsel. Manager Cadigan of the Hoffman House told the Magistrate that he did not wish to press the charge, as he was sure there was no intention of theft. Magistrate Flammer discharged the prisoner.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Damp Little Feet

Bring on colds and sickness. Wet shoes and stockings are changed immediately; dampness is often ignored. Our "Hygienic Shoe" has a foundation of felt that keeps out moisture, prevents chill, and insures dry feet. There's no heavy sole to make it awkward.

$2.35 to $3.75.

60-62 West 23d St.

DRUGS THAT ARE DUTIABLE.

Official Conclusions of the Recent Appraisers' and Examiners' Conference in This City.

In the official report of the conference of drug examiners recently held at the United States Appraiser's office in this city some significant statements are made to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the dutiable character of roots, barks, beans, &c. This report was sent to Washington by Appraiser Wakeman last Monday. It explains that the conference was called for the purpose of reaching, if possible, a uniform classification of imported drugs. Acting on instructions from the Treasury Department, the Government examiners, in determining just what drug importations are dutiable, have been adhering to the phraseology of the new tariff law, viz.: "Drugs advanced from a strictly crude or natural condition."

According to the report just filed, the conference decided that all drugs which had undergone a process whereby they were advanced from their natural crude state should be returned for duty. The report continues:

> As an example of this, gentian root comes into the market as a whole root, cut longitudinally into lengths, and also the variety which has been split before drying. The gentian root in the first instance would be free as being in a purely crude state, whereas the second having had the labor of splitting should be a drug advanced in value and classified under Paragraph 20 of the tariff act. In the understanding of the term crude barks under Paragraph 20, the conference considered it advisable, where a bark was simply cut off of the wood, but in no other way advanced, to pass it as free because the cutting of the bark was simply to separate it from the wood, which has no value in regard to the special use of the bark. But if this bark of itself, after having been removed from the wood, is advanced by crushing, grinding, cutting, or such other labor, it should be dutiable.
>
> Another sample might be cited as colocynth apple, which if imported in the crude state, that is, having the rind undisturbed, would be free, but with the rind removed should be a drug advanced in value. Rhubarb root having to undergo a long process of preparation and being of itself cleansed and cut was decided to be classified as a drug advanced in value. The subject of licorice root was taken up, and it was decided that licorice root underground, whether cut or split, should come in free because of its special provision in the tariff; but as in that provision ground licorice root is specially exempted from the classification, it should be classified as an advanced drug. Cathaginia root, a spurious ipecac, is to be rejected as provided for in the regulations.

The subject of gums was taken up by the conference, and the conclusion was reached that gums cleaned by scraping or washing should be classed as a gum advanced in value, in contradistinction to the crude bark paragraph of the Act of July 24, 1897. The report closes thus:

> The term oil of almonds in Paragraph 626 should cover, and in that way admit free of duty, the natural oil which is derived from the almonds themselves and from peach pits and allied pits, and should also embrace the synthetic oil or benzaldehyde. As a sample of a root advanced in value by cleaning, orris root may be taken, which comes into the market in a cleaned form with the small rootlets cut off; and because of this cleaning is to be made dutiable.

PUBLISHERS IN SESSION.

Men from Many States Discuss Subjects Relating to the Printing of Newspapers.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association is holding its twelfth annual convention in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. There were morning and afternoon sessions yesterday. Two sessions will be held to-day and two to-morrow. The convention will be closed with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow night, at which there will be a number of speeches.

The association includes 155 newspapers, and about 65 or 70 of them were represented by delegates at yesterday's sessions. Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, President of the organization, presided. Among those present were John H. Farrell of Albany, Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C.; F. E. Sands of Meriden, Conn.; Henry E. Whiting of Woonsocket, George F. Spinney of St. Paul, A. P. Langtry of Springfield, Ohio; Charles H. Taylor and F. W. Whiting of Boston; H. T. Ellyson of Richmond, Va.; M. E. Mudgett of Bangor, Me.; Charles E. Austin of Buffalo, and William C. Bryant, Secretary, of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Both sessions were held behind closed doors. Only routine business was transacted outside of the usual discussion of questions in which newspaper publishers are interested. The discussion yesterday was on the mechanical part of newspaper publication, and the programme was as follows:

> New mechanical compositors and improved attachments for the linotype machine.
>
> Lifetime of the linotype machine. What has experience so far indicated as to the probable endurance of linotypes when kept in repair? Will they last indefinitely under such circumstances?
>
> Linotype speed records. What is a reasonable, fair average for an expert operator?
>
> What can successfully take the place of gas in an emergency to heat the metal for linotype machines? Has there been any development in this direction since the last meeting, particularly with regard to employment of electricity as a heating agency?
>
> What is the most economical electric motor for newspapers, and what saving is effected by direct connection with press and by use of low-speed instead of high-speed motors?
>
> Stereotyping. Are the methods improving so as to reduce the time required to make a matrix or plate? What is the best time practicable by the most approved methods of work now in vogue? Is the cold process growing in use?
>
> Printing half-tones on fast speed presses.
>
> Is there any way to change the folio number on the stereotype plate of a newspaper page without recasting the whole page?

The discussion was general and no conclusions were arrived at. Advertising features of the modern newspaper will be discussed to-day. The most interesting sessions will be held to-morrow, when the law of libel will be considered. At the last session on Friday officers for the next year will be elected.

The Treasurer's report for last year, it was said yesterday, showed a cash balance of $6,072, and that the disbursements for the year reached $12,000.

DIED AFTER BEING ROBBED.

Peddler Chased Two Boys—Stricken with Heart Disease.

Andrew Schwartz, a candy peddler, sixty years old, who lived at 14 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in the store of Mrs. Levan, at 120 North Fifth Street, after two unknown boys had robbed him of some of his stock.

When Schwartz approached Mrs. Levan's place the boys stole up behind him, and took some candy. He started after them, but they escaped. On his return to the store he became greatly agitated and fainted. Before the arrival of a doctor, he was dead. Heart disease caused his death.

Mr. Southworth Discharged.

Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Police Court, honorably discharged Horatio W. Southworth, a retired merchant, of 182 Park Avenue, who was arrested a month ago at the instance of the New Jersey authorities on a charge of perjury. The complainant in the case was Albert G. Duysters of Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Southworth was the Treasurer of a water company which became involved in a series of litigations. The perjury charge was based upon an affidavit made by him regarding some of the company's books. An indictment was returned against him in Rutherford, but the Governor of New Jersey refused to issue requisition papers and strongly criticised the prosecuting attorney, claiming that the case was one of spite.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

THE FRENCH NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

Now ready,—a plentiful stock of Spring Dress Goods of French make.

All of the accepted Paris Styles are represented in materials both of solid and open texture. Elegant Poplins in pure French grays, coachman's tan, and the new sentry blue shades.

Colored Crepons in rich silk-puffed patterns. Ribbon Grenadines, and Rice Grenadines, Black Grenadines with tucks of bright colors.

Frog-Braid Novelty,—black on colored grounds.

Armurette, Rhadametta and fine Whip-cords; three fabrics used for suits of Tailor make.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ASA O. BEVILLE A THIEF

A Trusted Clerk of John Wanamaker Confesses Stealing Dress Goods.

A HOTEL MAN HELD WITH HIM

They Disposed of Goods by Sample to Women Who Visited Simon Buttner's Resort, Beville Securing the Cloth After Getting Orders.

Asa O. Beville, until Tuesday last the head of the black dress goods department in John Wanamaker's store, an elderly and trusted clerk, was yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Court for larceny. With him was arraigned, as a receiver of the plunder, Simon Buttner, the proprietor of the Star Hotel, at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, who has frequently been arrested for keeping a disorderly house.

Beville pleaded guilty, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. Buttner waived examination, and was also held. It is estimated that Beville's stealings have run up into the thousands.

Detectives Peyser and Rose of the store heard some time ago in the Tenderloin that some of Wanamaker's choicest fabrics could be obtained for a fraction of their value. They reported this to Henry Blades, chief of the detective force of the store, and were detailed to investigate. Beville lived at 110 West Fifteenth Street, and the detectives got lodgings in the same house. On Jan. 4 Beville was put under surveillance, and since that time his every move has been known. He frequently visited Buttner's place, and the detectives then made the hotel their headquarters. They soon learned that Beville would bring samples of the finest and highest-priced goods to Buttner, who, in his turn, submitted these samples to the women in the place. Beville would then steal the goods, as ordered by sample.

On Tuesday, while Beville was at the store, Detectives Peyser and Rose went to his room in Fifteenth Street and found 58½ yards of fine dress goods valued at $97. Behind the counter at the store they found concealed two dress patterns of eight yards each, worth $4 a yard, ready to carry away. He was arrested and taken to Superintendent Doggett's office, where, when confronted with proofs, he confessed.

Beville told Chief Blades that he first met Buttner a year ago, when the latter kept the Pennsylvania Hotel, at Tenth Street and Third Avenue. Buttner once asked him to bring some samples of goods and Beville did so. Then, according to Beville, Buttner asked him to bring out eight yards of a certain goods under his coat, promising to make it all right. Beville said he needed money at the time and was tempted. He kept this up for some time, and when he wanted to stop he says Buttner threatened to expose him.

Beville was formerly in the employ of Hilton, Hughes & Co. He has a wife and several children in Philadelphia, and was a regular attendant at Grace Church.

MISS DEANS LOSES HER SUIT.

Justice Scott Dismisses the Case, Holding that the Evidence Introduced Was Insufficient.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon dismissed the case of Euphemia Deans against ex-Judge Hilton, in the action in ejectment brought by Miss Deans, who claims title in the Stewart estate through her mother, Mary Bailey Deans. When the plaintiff rested, Elihu Root, for the defense, said he would submit no evidence, and moved for dismissal of the cause, asserting that the plaintiff had not proved her blood relationship to A. T. Stewart; that Stewart had a brother and sister who, with their descendants, were heirs-at-law to the exclusion of the plaintiff; that the plaintiff was an alien, and her mother was also; that there was no proof as to how many brothers and sisters the plaintiff had and what share would be hers if she proved title, and that it had not been shown how many children her mother had, she having been married three times. Justice Scott granted the motion.

After the case was disposed of Miss Deans told her lawyer that she had naturalization papers, the first he had heard of the existence of such a document.

Another case, involving another piece of property in which Miss Deans is plaintiff, comes up before Justice Scott this morning, in spite of the protest of ex-Judge Curtis that it was unfair to try the issue before a Judge who had already settled questions of law in a similar case.

SITUATION IN THE COFFEE WAR.

Cuts in Prices for Western States Made Yesterday by Both Sides.

For the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas, the price of "Lion" coffee, produced by the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, Ohio, which is controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, was cut yesterday half a cent a pound. The cut was met by Arbuckle Brothers for their "Ariosa" coffee. The reduction brings the price of these coffees to 8 cents a pound.

Lower Wall Street talked of the new cut and the sugar-coffee war, and a still more acute condition of affairs is looked for. The American Sugar Refining Company started yesterday the Brooklyn refinery, which has been idle for four months, and employment was given to 400 hands. As to the so-called independent refineries now in course of construction in Brooklyn, there is no immediate prospect of their being in operation. The Doscher refinery, which is classed as a Havemeyer ally by many, is yet to have its brickwork finished. It is claimed by some that the Arbuckles will not refine sugar here until October.

The Noonan Bribery Case.

The proceedings in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case at Jersey City yesterday were confined to the summing up of counsel. The concluding speech will be made to-day by Attorney General Grey. Judge Lippincott will deliver the charge, and the case will then go to the jury.

"In time of peace, prepare for war; in Winter prepare for Spring."

We were ready Tuesday; were you?

Tuesday's story: Several thousand Spring suits, sacks and cutaways—none the less fresh and good because last Spring's—$12.50; suits that were $14 to $28.

A chest measuring under 34 inches can be fitted at $10.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VOTED FOR A GOLD BILL.

Significant Midnight Episode at the Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club.

Several sound-money men of this city who attended the banquet of the Republican Club last Saturday night are disposed to attach some importance to an episode which occurred just prior to the breaking up of the enthusiastic company at that banquet. President Chauncey M. Depew in his speech early in the evening declared it to be the duty and need of the hour to imbed in National legislation the money standard of the world. Toward midnight, and after the newspaper men had left the banquet hall, there was an exciting dialogue between Representative Boutelle of Maine, Mr. Depew, ex-Mayor Strong, and others, regarding the immediate duty of the lower House of Congress on the money question. Mr. Boutelle said that it was all very well to talk about introducing a gold standard bill in Congress, but every intelligent New Yorker must know that such a bill would not be passed by the present Senate.

Mr. Depew said that the House of Representatives, as being close to the people, ought to pass a sound money bill and send it to the Senate as expressive of the sentiment of the people. If the Senate then chose to defy that sentiment, doubtless the people would find some way of making their wishes effective. Cries of "Good! good! that's right!" punctuated this utterance of Mr. Depew's, and Mr. Boutelle exclaimed: "Well, if such are the sentiments of the business men of New York, send us the kind of a bill you want and the House of Representatives will pass it."

Amid great enthusiasm ex-Mayor Strong said: "All right, we will send you the bill."

"Very well, send it along," responded Representative Boutelle.

President Depew thereupon put the question formally to the assemblage whether or not it was desirable that a sound money measure be passed at this session of the House of Representatives. There was a unanimous vote in the affirmative, and the cheering that greeted the final announcement terminated the banquet.

Drowned While Taking a Bath.

Coroner's Physician Donlin made an autopsy yesterday on the body of John B. Howe, sixteen years old, of 207 West Eighty-fourth Street, who died on Tuesday, and gave the cause of death as asphyxia by drowning while in an epileptic fit. Howe was taking a bath at the time of his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

Garden THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN.................Manager
ANOTHER ENORMOUS DRAMATIC HIT.
THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS:
"'The Master' made an emphatic success for both author and actor. When the first curtain fell there was a genuine buss of excited comment among the audience, and such remarks as 'the best piece of acting he has ever done.' 'As good a play as "Sowing the Wind."' It was, indeed, a capital beginning to what proved to the end to be a capital play."
HENRY MILLER
IN THE GREAT DRAMATIC PLAY,
THE MASTER
BY G. STUART OGILVIE.
Management of Charles Frohman
AN UNQUALIFIED TRIUMPH for AUTHOR, STAR AND COMPANY.
Regular Matinée Saturday.
Special Mat. Wash. Birthday.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR
VAUDEVILLE IDEAL BENEFIT
Tendered to the Actors' Fund
by THE UNITED VAUDEVILLE PROFESSION OF AMERICA.
at
KOSTER & BIAL'S
Next Sunday Night (Feb. 20).
☞THE VOLUNTEERS (WHO WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR) include Anna Held, Minnie Seligman-Cutting, Clara Morris, Pauline Hall, Maggie Cline, Julie Mackey, Mabel Fenton, Alice Atherton, Edward Remenyi, Tony Pastor, Sam Bernard, Bobby Gaylor, Ezra Kendall, W. T. Carleton, Peter F. Dailey, John T. Kelly, Russell Brothers, John Kernell, James Thornton, Joseph Hart, Carrie De Mar, Fred Hallen, Mollie Fuller, George Evans, Mark Murphy, Frank Bush, George Fuller Golden, Witta Peabody, "The Human Song Sheet," and 100 Others.
See Sunday Advertisements.
Seats Now on Sale. Regular Prices.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
Opera in English. 8th Successful Week
"Hearty laughter and applause."—Times. Cavalleria Rusticana,
Grand Double Bill, PINAFORE.
Wed. Mat., 2 P. M., 25c. | Evening, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.
⁂ By popular request the Double Bill will be continued next week. Feb'y 28th, "Gypsy Baron."

LYCEUM | 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.........Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
4TH week in N. Y.; 5th month in London.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
NEXT TUESDAY, 3D SPECIAL MATINEE,
The Princess and the Butterfly.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:20. Sat. Mat. at 2.
MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH in MAGDA. To-night,
Next week! (Matinée Washington's Birthday.)
DE WOLF HOPPER. | EL CAPITAN. | Seat Sale Open.
Seventh Regiment Band in the Grand Finales.

MONDAY ELABORATE SOUVENIRS. | JONES' 100TH BIRTHDAY. BROADHURST'S BIG SUCCESS.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

MANHATTAN. Broadway 33d Street
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinée Saturday. Seats selling for Washington's Birthday.

TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB ANNUAL BENEFIT, FRIDAY at 1:30. Seats at Empire Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 18, at 7:45...Farewell Night
GALA PERFORMANCE.
Acts from "Tannhauser," "Romeo et Juliette," "Il Pagliacci," "Freischutz," "Lucia," "Gotterdammerung," "Faust."
Mmes. Melba, Gadski, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren; MM. Kraus, Rothmuhl, Campanari, Bispham, Stehmann, Staudigl, Fischer, Boudouresque, Viviani, Van Hoose, Rains, Salignac, and Ibos. Conductors, Mr. Damrosch and Sig. Bimboni.
No increase in prices for this performance.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
SAT. MAT. FEB. 19. "Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Last Sunday Night Concert, at popular prices, Feb. 20, at 8:15.
Soloists: Mmes. Gadski, Seygard, Sig. Campanari, and M. Ysaye. Conductor, Damrosch.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Ruliman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

Metropolitan Opera House. Special TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor.
SOLOIST, Mr. C. M. Loeffler.
Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Egmont"; C. M. LOEFFLER, Divertimento for Violin and Orchestra in A minor, (first time;) Mrs. H. H. A. BEACH, symphony in E minor, "Gaelic," (first time;) BERLIOZ, Minuet, Waltz and March from the "Damnation of Faust"; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade," (first time.)
TICKETS AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

PLEASURE PALACE | CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. | 58TH & 3D AVE.
First Time Up Town.
MARVELOUS BIOGRAPH.
(NEW VIEWS,) MAURICE BARRYMORE & CO., FRANK BUSH, Gardner & Ely, Stanley & Jackson, Mimic Four, Ray Le Royce, Snyder & Buckley, Bros. Morello, L. Claire & Hayes, Hill & Whittaker, De Moss & Mais. Others.
Afternoons 25c., 15c. Come any time. | 50 and 25c. EVENINGS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MINNIE SELIGMAN
Last week of "Comedy and Tragedy." CHAS. T. ELLIS & CO., Musical Sketch; JOHN KERNELL, Irish Comedian; 3 POLOS, Gymnasts; DELTORELLIS, Musical Clowns; 40 others.

DALY'S | Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss ADA REHAN as PEGGY
"Simply fascinating."—Eve. Sun. "Rich with glee."—Tribune.
At every performance previous to "The Country Girl" the new Japanese musical piece entitled "LILLI TSE."
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and Washington's Birthday.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
SECOND CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE, THIS (THURSDAY) AFT. AT 2:30, assisted by RAFAEL JOSEFFY, A. HACKEBARTH and E. GOLDE.
PROGRAMME: HAYDN, Quartet, D major, op. 64, No. 5. BRAHMS, Trio for Piano, Violin, and Horn, E flat major, op. 40. SCHUBERT, Quintet for Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Bass, A major, op. 114.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's and hall.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.
22D ANNUAL
DOG SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FEBRUARY 21, 22, 23, AND 24.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
GEMS OF SONG IN ENGLISH. | Monday Afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2:30, Only Recital this Season by DAVID BISPHAM.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

RICHARD T. PERCY
Free organ recital, Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. This afternoon at 4:00.
Assisting artists, Miss Alice May Sherwood and Mr. Ericcson F. Bushnell.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av. | FEB. 26
Tickets .... { $1.00 .50

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EVGS. 8:15. MATS. 2:15.
JOHN DREW | Matinées Wed. & Saturday. ONE SUMMER'S DAY. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

EDEN Musee. | THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY Other CINEMATOGRAPH Views.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK. Souvenirs Feb. 19. Reg. Prices.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
FEB. 21, The Whitney Opera Company in a New Comic Opera, "A Normandy Wedding."

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm. 50c.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION.
JULIE MACKEY and 15 other European acts.
XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Hoyt's Original Production. | A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
Next week, Mlle. Anna Held, the new comedy, A Gay Deceiver, & The Cat & the Cherub

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Eves. 8:15. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MAY IRWIN IN THE | SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.
The New Farce, OH! SUSANNAH!

GARRICK THEATRE Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conquerors Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
EVENINGS, 8:30. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
Wm. H. Crane.—A Virginia Courtship.
Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
NAUTCH DANCERS.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society 215 W. 57th St.
The 13th Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League.
Adm. Tues. and Thurs., 50 cts.; other days free.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat Sat. 2. | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. Golf Night, next Fri. Eve. The Highwayman.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Last week but one. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. Last times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

COLUMBUS. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD IN A NEW YORKER.
Next week—Ward & Vokes in The Governors.

Xtr. Mat. Wash'n's Birthd'y! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. CASINO! | LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN, Telephone Girl

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | To-n't 1st time, Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve. the latest European Success. "Logenbrueder" (Masons.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. TO-NIGHT, "NEVER AGAIN." Nxt w'k, Primrose & West's Minstrels.